

RUSSO-RUMANIANS ADVANCE BY TWO VERSTS AT PRALEA

Beat Off Two Night Attacks
By Invaders to South
Of Rekosa

FOILED AT FUNDENI

Curtain-Fire Breaks Up Re-
peated Assaults by Big
Russian Forces

GALATZ SHELLED

Railway Depots Under Fire
Of Bulgarian Artillery
On Danube

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—(By wire-
less).—A Russian official com-
munique reports: Southwards of
Pralea, the Russo-Rumanian forces
advanced two versts. The Ruman-
ians beat back two night attacks
southward of Rekosa, on the
Sushitsa.

We bombed some vessels on the
Danube, in the region of Braila.
One of our submarines sank two
ships near the Bosphorus.

A German official communique re-
ports: Hostile attacks between Kasino
and Susita Valleys were unsuccessful.
Our counter-thrust drove back the
Rumanians, who had penetrated at
one point. We took 203 prisoners.

Our curtain-fire broke down the
strong masses of Russian troops
repeatedly attacking on both sides of
Fundeni. The enemy's losses were
great.

Shell Galatz Depots

A Bulgarian official communique
reports: From the right bank of the
Danube, we bombed the railway
establishments round Galatz.

Marshal von Mackensen's ad-
vance towards Galatz is at present
the most conspicuous feature of
the fighting in all the theaters. A
German communique states that the
captured village of Vadeti was the
last place in the hands of the Russo-
Rumanian forces south of the
Sereth, but the notable successes
achieved by the latter in the high-
lands of Moldavia show that they
are still very active west of the
Sereth.

Galatz is only seven miles from
Vadeti and is within gun-fire, but
the Danube and the Sereth must
be crossed before the enemy are
able to enter and the whole ground
is marshy and difficult. Though he
has concentrated great forces for
fifty miles along the right bank of
the Sereth, from its junction with
the Danube, Marshal von Mackensen
still has not attempted to assault
the main Russian position on the
Sereth, probably owing to the
severity of the weather.

According to reports from Petro-
grad, prisoners state that Macken-
sen's forces are very fatigued and
ravaged with sickness, owing to
their privations.

The hull in the other theaters is
more apparent than real. The most
strenuous preparations are proceed-
ing in the rear of all the main
fronts, for the resumption of opera-
tions on a grand scale at the earliest
possible moment. Experts point
out that the enemy may soon need
all their resources for the west, for
a quick and powerful counter-
offensive, before the enemy have
time to dig in, may still transform
the whole Rumanian campaign.

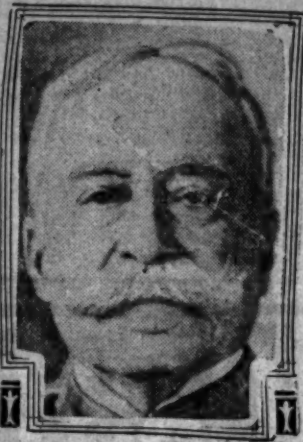
Not one of Cornwallis' Complement Drowned

Only Casualties Caused by Ex-
plosion; Ship Kept Afloat
For Two Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Malta, January 16.—The crew of
H. M. S. Cornwallis have arrived on
board destroyers. They state that
the Cornwallis floated for two hours,
enabling all on board to be saved.
Those missing perished in the ex-
plosion.

Admiral Dewey Dead



Admiral George Dewey

Naval Hero of Spanish-
American War Succumbs
After Short Illness

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, January 16.—Admiral
of the United States Navy George
Dewey died at 5.56 this evening.
He had been ill since Friday last.

Admiral Dewey's Career

Born in 1837, Admiral Dewey was
one of the few men who had the
opportunity of fighting in both the
Civil and Spanish-American wars. As a
lieutenant he fought through the
Civil War and will always be re-
membered in his own country and,
indeed, throughout the world, for
his brilliant exploit in the Spanish-
American War.

Sailing with his squadron for
Manila, he cut the cables, was
lost to the world for a time, and
when word did come through, he
had annihilated Admiral Montojo's
squadron and assured the United
States of the command of Philippine
waters.

This was the outstanding event in
the late Admiral's life. He was in the
Olympia and his Pacific squadron
consisted of his flagship (a protected
cruiser), with which there was the
Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston, the
small unprotected cruiser the Concord,
the gunboat Itetel, the armed revenue
cutter, Hugh McCulloch, a purchased
collier, Nanshan, and a purchased
supply ship, Zafiro. The fleet left
Hong-kong and were ordered on April
25 to begin operations against the
Spanish Fleet which Dewey was direct-
ed to destroy. He arrived off Luzon
in the Philippines on April 30 and
Montojo was then anchored to the
eastward of the village and
arsenal of Cavite, keeping his broad-
side northward. The Spanish Fleet
consisted of the Reina Cristina, the
Castilla (an old wooden ship which
had to be towed, the Isla de Cuba and
Isla de Luzon (protected cruisers of
1,600 tons), the Don Juan de Austria
and Don Antonio de Ulloa (gunboats
of 1,150 tons) and the Marques del
Duero (500 tons). There were also
six guns (three breech-loaders) in a
battery at or near Cavite.

Battle of Manila Bay

Dewey, paying no attention to
rumors of torpedoes, passed into the
Boca Grande (about 5 miles broad)
and was fired at. With his chief
ships in column at 400 yard intervals
and at 5,000 yards range he opened
fire, gradually decreasing his dis-
tance to 2,000 yards range. The
Spanish Squadron was soon in a bad
plight but this state of affairs was
not fully known to Dewey. Early
in the morning he withdrew for
breakfast and on re-engaging to-
wards noon he soon had a com-
plete victory. All the Spanish ships
were sunk or destroyed. Three of
the best were afterwards raised and
repaired by American engineers. The
injury to the American ships was
practically nil. The Spanish lost 167
killed and 214 wounded, out of a
total of 1,875. The Americans had
seven slightly wounded out of a
total of 1,748 men in action. Dewey
took possession of Cavite, paroled
his garrison, and awaited the arrival
of a land force to capture Manila.

By May 7 Dewey had cabled: "I
control Bay completely and can take
city at any time but I have not
sufficient men to hold." Men were
(Continued on Page 2)

GIVE CONSTANTINE ONE MORE CHANCE TO SATISFY ALLIES

Insist On Further Pledges
And Refuse To Raise
The Blockade

LEAVE DOOR OPEN

Greek Government Still Has
Opportunity For Fur-
ther Discussions

DISMISS CALLARIS

Officer In Command During
Athens Outbreak Placed
On Retired List

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—A diplomati-
correspondent of the Daily Telegraph
states that the Allies are again
negotiating with King Constantine.
On the 19th, they forwarded their
observations on the Greek reply of
the 11th, insisting on further pledges
and refusing to raise the blockade,
but leaving the door open to further
discussions.

The Piraeus, January 16.—General
Callaris, who was in command of the
1st Army at the time of its outbreak
in Athens, on December 1, has been
placed on the retired list and replaced
by General Yannakatas, who was
Minister of War in the Skouloudis
Cabinet.

Smuts Called Back Over Larger Issues

War Office Praises His Work Of
Clearing East Africa In
Eleven Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—A statement
issued by the War Office says: The
Secretary of State for War has in-
structed General Smuts, Command-
ing-in-Chief the British forces in
East Africa, to hand over his com-
mand as soon as the military situa-
tion permits. It is realised that
larger issues are at stake and the
value of the presence of General
Smuts at the Imperial Conference is
a consideration which makes his
compliance with the wishes of the
Government of the Union of South
Africa essential.

The military situation in East
Africa, fortunately, is such as to
make a change in command and
some re-organisation comparatively
simple and the steps contemplated
would have been taken very shortly,
anyhow. The statement proceeds to
show at length that, in eleven
months, General Smuts has cleared
the enemy from German East Africa,
except for a comparatively small
and unimportant area and the
enemy are now in reduced straits.

PROMOTION FROM RANKS

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 17.—Five
enlisted men have been appointed
Lieutenants in the Philippines
Scouts.

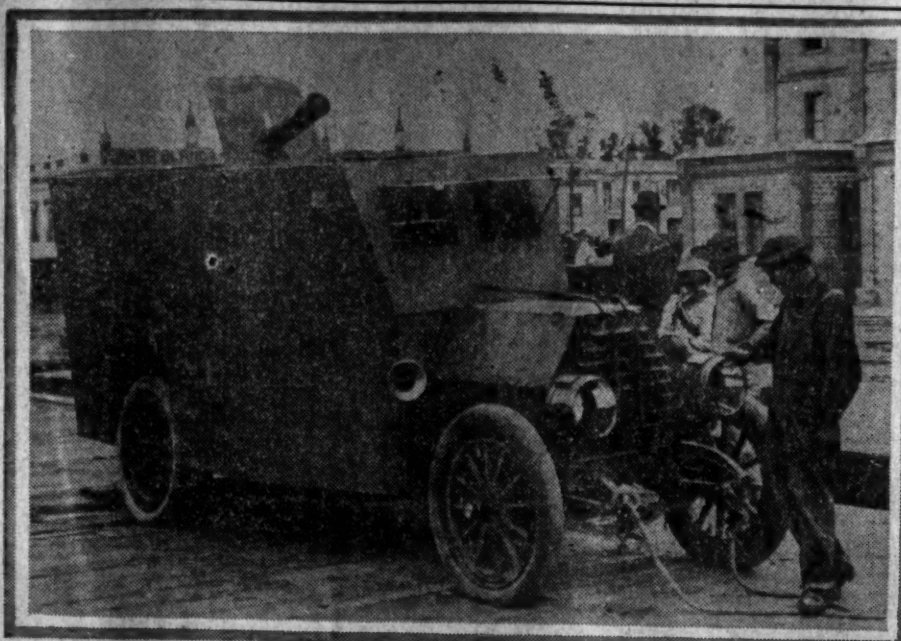
AUSTRIANS' MINE CAUSES DAMAGE TO THEMSELVES

Counter-Mining Protects Ital-
ians on Mt. Piccolo Laga-
zuoi From Explosion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 16.—An official
communique issued today reports:
After long and difficult mining
operations, the enemy exploded a
large mine under our positions on
the southern slopes of Mount Piccolo
Lagazuoi. Owing to counter-mining,
the tremendous explosion did not
affect our troops, but, on the con-
trary, the collapse of the enemy's
gallery caused them very numerous
casualties.

Carranza Forces Up to Date with Armored Motor Cars



In one respect the Mexican Federal Forces (Carranzistas) are quite up to date, and this is in their possession of armored motor cars, one of which is shown herewith. Doubtless these helped bring about the victory reported in our special cable yesterday.

THREE SWISS DIVISIONS ORDERED TO MOBILISE

More Extensive Precautionary
Measures Are Held To
Be Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, January 16.—The Swiss
Federal Council announces that it
considers it necessary to take more
extensive precautionary measures
and, therefore, it has ordered three
divisions to mobilise on January 24,
but it declares that it remains fully
confident of the intentions of the
belligerents towards the neutrality of
Switzerland.

Government Proposes Stronger Opium Laws

As Importation Soon to Termin-
ate, Say Suppression Must
Be Made Thorough

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, Jan. 17.—The Govern-
ment has submitted to Parliament
a new set of regulations concerning
the traffic in opium and morphia.
These provide for much heavier
punishments for offenders than the
Criminal Code, in explanation of
which the Government points out
that the complete prohibition of the
importation of opium will shortly
be enforced and, therefore, it is
necessary to entirely suppress the
opium traffic in China.

SUPPLIES OF POTATOES IN GERMANY DWINDLE

5 lbs. Weekly Dole Is Reduced
To 3 lbs.; Turnips Used
To Fill In Shortage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—A remark-
able statement has just been issued
in the industrial regions of Dussel-
dorf, urging the population to set
their teeth uncomplainingly about
the food difficulties. It declares that,
owing to lack of means of transport
and frost in the east, the potato
supply to industrial districts has
been so small for the last few days
that 5 lbs. of potatoes per head per
week are no longer available for
distribution and the new rations
will be 3 lbs. of potatoes and 4 lbs. of
turnips.

This substitution of turnips for
potatoes, where the latter are not
available, is more or less general
throughout Prussia.

The Weather

Overcast and somewhat colder
weather. The maximum temper-
ature recorded yesterday was 50.7
and the minimum 30.6, the figures
for the corresponding day last year
being respectively 54.6 and 25.2.

Bombs, Some Genuine, Many Faked, An Ever Growing Menace Here

Men Ruined Once Premises Are
Threatened, Capt. Superin-
tendent Declares

The bomb menace is the chief
topic of Captain-Superintendent K. J.
McEuen, in his December report in
today's Municipal Gazette. He writes
as follows:—

"The bomb menace is becoming
serious. It sometimes happens that
cases purporting to be bombs are
fixed up to represent the real article,
and on one occasion three tins
bound together with wire, which
were left in places of entertainment,
with the object of scaring the man-
agers into handing over money,
turned out on examination to be
filled with earth.

"Five others, which were gath-
ered in from various places in the
Settlement and which were experi-
mented upon at the Rifle Range on
December 20, were not so innocuous.
Three went off with a force which
might have been particularly de-
structive to life had the explosion
occurred in any place where persons
were congregated. Two others of
another type and of smaller size,
which were exploded after a long
immersion in water which had pre-
matured the casing and damped the
powder, went off less violently.

"The bomb has now become a
powerful weapon in the hands of
blackmailers. The Police are handi-
capped by the unwillingness which
the victims display not only in pro-
secuting but also in reporting that
they have been approached for
money and threatened if it is not
forthcoming. A man who runs an
establishment depending upon the
public for support argues that if it
becomes known that a bomb has
been discovered in his place his
business will be ruined, and that, if
he denounces the person who has
been threatening him, his life will
not be worth living, and he will
surely be assassinated by some
member of the gang to whom the
sender of the bomb belongs.

"Consequently, the victim prefers
to come to some financial arrange-
ment as an insurance against a re-
petition of the demand. The Police
are severely handicapped if the in-
formation on which they can act is
withheld, and as a further addition
to their difficulties the schemes are
usually hatched and the bombs de-
patched from some spot outside
Settlement limits."

Tsushima Maru, Afire, Reaches San Francisco

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 17.—The
Japanese liner Tsushima Maru has
reached San Francisco, on fire.
Every effort is being made to ex-
tinguish the outbreak and save the
cargo.

NEW YORK LEADS WAY, ADOPTING CONSCRIPTION

Laws Signed, Enforcing Switz-
erland's System of Compul-
sory Service

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 17.—New
York has set a patriotic example in
the national preparedness campaign
and is the first State to adopt con-
scription. Governor Wilson has
signed laws modeled on the Swiss
system of compulsory military train-
ing and service.

Wear Germans Down By Constant Raiding

Capture of Beaumont-Hamel
Was Climax to Long Series
Of Patrol Skirmishes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 16.—L'Intransi-
gant gives an interesting account of
the series of local British engage-
ments, north of the Ancre, between
the 8th and 12th of this month. The
principal objective was an important
ramification of the front north of
Beaumont-Hamel, which was suc-
cessfully carried out by capturing
the salient from which the enemy
used their machine-guns against the
British outposts near Serre and the
communication trenches.

This successful operation forms the
climax of the long succession of raids
and patrol encounters which have
been taking place on the British
front since the end of November. It
is a type of winter fighting.

This kind of thing has been going
on from Ypres to the Somme, some-
times 70 to 80 men, sometimes a
couple of battalions being engaged.
It amounts to a sort of fragmentary,
but permanent offensive, which is
extremely trying to the Germans
and helping to wear them out.

This fighting keeps up the com-
bative spirit among the British
soldiers and stimulates initiative and
daring. It also helps to provide the
Staff with information as to the
enemy's morale and plans and con-
stitutes a system of methodical train-
ing which will be of value when the
next great offensive begins.

ALLIED ARMY LEADERS AND MINISTERS MEET

Lloyd George and Cabinet In
Conference With Sir D. Haig
And Gen. Nivelle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Press
Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd
George and his colleagues in the
War Cabinet held a series of impor-
tant conferences with General Nivelle
and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
on Monday and Tuesday.

ALLIES' FINANCIAL STRENGTH FACTOR IN GERMAN OFFER

Find Significance In Kaiser's
Mention of 'Unscrupulous
Economic War'

ENCOURAGES LOAN

Italian Press Labels Central
Powers' Reply as 'In-
credible Document'

NO MORAL SENSE

Quote Turks at Bukharest
And African Conditions
In Answer to Charges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—The financial
editor of the Morning Post points out
that there is a sentence in the German
Emperor's latest manifesto which has
special significance for the people of
Britain at the moment when the
subscription list of the new war loan
is standing open.

The Kaiser's manifesto is obviously
written with the impetuosity and
fervor thoroughly characteristic of its
author and contains those thoughts
that came uppermost to his mind in a
moment of wrath. "We are accustomed
to glowing expressions from the
Kaiser regarding military and naval
matters, but, when he gives promi-
nence to the fact that the Allies are
waging 'an unscrupulous economic
war,' it looks as though, combined
with the pressure of their naval and
military forces, the economic resources
of the Allies have played no small
part in Germany's recent proposal
for peace.

Encouragement for Loan

The Morning Post therefore points
out that this is additional encour-
agement given to the British public in
the big money effort they have so en-
thusiastically entered upon.

The Rome correspondent of the
Morning Post says that the Italian
press unanimously condemns the
Austro-German reply to the Allies,
which the Tribuna describes as an
incredible document, proving that the
German Chancellery lacks all moral
sense. The Tribuna asks how Ger-
many can talk about the employment
of colored troops, when she has
brought the Turks to Bukharest and
forced the British and Italian prison-
ers in East Africa to perform the
most humiliating tasks for natives.

With a view to cheering up Berlin
at the adhesion of another neutral
to President Wilson's peace Note,
Count Bernstorff has released Ger-
many the text of China's reply,
which ventures to declare that the
war has probably affected the inter-
ests of China more seriously than
those of any other neutral nation
and says that China is prepared,
after the war, to join in assuring
respect for the principle of equality
of nations, to relieve them of the
peril of wrong and violence.

Bent Upon Annihilation, Charge Against Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 14.—The evening
papers have published the Havas
version of the Entente's Note to
President Wilson. The comments
are practically unanimous, all differ-
ences of opinion which formerly
existed having disappeared. All the
newspapers agree that there is only
one interpretation possible—that the
Entente is bent on Germany's and
her allies' annihilation.

All the papers declare that the
only tangible result of the Entente's
Note will be absolute national unity
in Germany and unlimited harmony
among the Central Powers. In all
the newspapers, this remark is made,
partly in the same words.

U.S. Thanks China

Peking, January 17.—Yesterday,
Dr. Paul Reinsch, U.S. Minister to
China, was received in audience by
President Li Yuan-hung. Dr.
Reinsch expressed his thanks for the
sincerity of the Chinese Government
in supporting the peace Note of
President Wilson.

VON FALKENHAYN LANDS IN GREECE, FRENCH SAY

London, However, Thinks It Mistake For Falkenhayn, Former Military Attache

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Salonica, January 16.—General von Falkenhayn landed from a submarine, somewhere on the coast of Greece, whence he proceeded to Larissa.

London, January 16.—It is possible that French headquarters, which report the arrival of General von Falkenhayn, may be confusing him with Major von Falkenhayn, the former German Military Attache at Athens. The latter left Athens recently, but it is notorious that he has been in communication with King Constantine by wireless. Indeed, it was recently reported that he had returned to Athens.

Hunter Selous Dies The Death Of Hero

Killed In East Africa, Leading Fusiliers And Frontiersmen In Assault

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 15.—Reuter's correspondent in East Africa reports that, after the operations on the 1st, the enemy, in their retreat towards the Rufiji, fought a series of rearguard actions, in the most stubborn of which Captain Selous, the big game hunter, was killed, while pluckily leading the Fusiliers and Frontiersmen.

After that fight, the enemy made no stand north of the River and General Sheppard reached the north bank of the Rufiji on the 5th. The enemy took up a position on the south bank, opposite the old German bridge, evidently expecting us to repair it and cross. General Sheppard, however, crossed in boats higher up.

On the following night, the enemy bombarded the boats and attacked the Punjabis and Baluchis, who held on with great pluck till fresh ammunition was sent up and the enemy's fire died away. The rapid and accurate fire of the South African Artillery greatly assisted our troops to hold the crossing. Meanwhile, General Beves made a wide flanking movement westward, crossed the Rufiji just below its confluence with the Ruaha and proceeded to a post north of Mkalimo, where he routed the enemy. The performance of General Sheppard's Brigade accorded with the highest traditions of the Indian Army, while the march of the force commanded by General Beves was a brilliant feat of endurance.

Foreign Study Wish Of Boy Ex-Emperor

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Peking, January 17.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, Liang Ting-fen, teacher of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, has informed the President that Hsuan Tung, being twelve years old, wishes to study abroad.

Haig's Gunners Smash German Lines in West

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: An attempted raid, north-east of Gueudecourt, was repulsed. The hostile artillery was active in the Beaumont-Hamel and Arras areas.

Our trench-mortars destructively bombarded the enemy's front line northward of Monchy-au-Bois. We heavily shelled and greatly damaged the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

40 Turkish Transports Are Sunk by Russians

Taking Food to Constantinople; Wrongly Presumed Their Fate Was Making Holiday

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 14.—A message from Petrograd, commencing on the successful raid made by a Russian squadron on the coast of Anadol, which resulted in the sinking of 40 Turkish sailing-vessels, says that these were carrying various provisions to Constantinople. The Turkish seamen probably imagined that the coast would be less vigilantly watched by the Russians during the Russian Christmas and expected to slip through to Constantinople with their food-stuffs. In any case, so large a number of Turkish ships have not been sighted in the Black Sea for a long time.

Fifteen Months' Work All Crumbles Before Dmitrieff's Big Blow

Germans Respond With Strong Re-inforcements; Find Russians Equally Prepared

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that General Ruzsky, who commands on the Baltic Province front, has warmly thanked General Dmitrieff and his army for their admirable work during the Russian Christmas.

General Dmitrieff's operations, in which General Vassiliev's Siberian Corps took part, were brilliantly carried out in snow, blizzards and heavy frosts, in difficult and marshy regions. In these unfavorable conditions, which, however, probably favored surprise, the Russians dashed through innumerable lines of entanglements and rushed defenses, block-houses and redoubts, which the enemy had spent fifteen months preparing.

The Morning Post correspondent says that the Germans have been compelled to mass heavy re-inforcements, with a large force of artillery, at the threatened points, but the Russians continue to hold all they have gained, despite desperate counter-attacks and they have also brought up adequate artillery and re-inforcements.

The correspondent mentions the interesting fact that a large proportion of the Russian troops employed in the attack were local levies of Letts and Estonians, whose hatred of the Germans owes its force intensity to the fact that these small nationalities have been for centuries ground under the heel of the local German overlords. This thirst to avenge their wrongs and their intimate knowledge of the difficult locality made them redoubtable foes.

MEXICO EVACUATION

(Special Cable to The China Press) New York, January 17.—Secretary of War Baker has given an assurance that all the troops in Mexico will soon return home.

EXPLAIN TRIPEL'S SINKING (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The German Government has transmitted to Mr. J. W. Gieseler, Ambassador of the United States, a note dealing with the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Tripel by a German submarine. The note makes the following statement: "As stated by the German naval authorities, the Norwegian steamer Tripel was stopped by a German submarine, on November 10, 1916 and was captured, after it had been ascertained that the cargo consisted of steel and iron for the Italian war command, with the destination of the port of Genoa. Since, under the given circumstances, it was impossible to bring the steamer into a German port, the ship was sunk."

"Before this was done, sufficient time was allowed to the crew to leave the steamer. The weather was very beautiful and the Spanish coast hardly ten miles distant. For the rescue of the crew, full guarantee was given."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ENTERTAINED BY Y.M.C.A.

Dinner Is Followed By Dr. John A. Brashear's Lecture On Astronomical Science

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Dr. John A. Brashear, Mr. J. R. Freeman and Professor R. McNutt McElroy were guests of directors and leading members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association last evening at a dinner given in the association cafe. Following the dinner the presiding officer, Mr. Fong See, introduced Mr. David Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A., who delivered an address of welcome to the distinguished visitors, on behalf of the association. The visitors gave short responses of appreciation.

Mr. Swasey is the Vice-President and one of the trustees of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association, the General Secretary of which at this time is Mr. Robert E. Lewis, the founder of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. The Cleveland Association has been closely linked in its history with the Shanghai Association for members of the association have contributed over \$100,000 in gold towards the erection of the two buildings occupied by the senior and boys' divisions of the Shanghai Association.

Mr. Swasey spoke of his visit to Shanghai five years ago and of the great changes that he had noted which had taken place since that time. The other visitors responded in turn and the party adjourned for the lecture of Dr. Brashear.

Dr. Brashear, who lectured on "An Evening with the Stars," was introduced by Hon. Thomas Sam-

mons, American Consul General. The lecture, which held the audience for nearly two hours, was one of the most interesting scientific discourses ever heard in this city. About forty slides were shown which traced the history of astronomy from Galileo down to the present, showing particularly the telescopes which have marked the progress of astronomy as a science.

Later in the lecture were shown pictures of the planets and of sections of the heavens. Particular attention was given to the progress that has been made possible of recent years by photography. The speaker dwelt upon the lenses that have been made in recent years, one of the largest of which is now being completed at Vancouver, British Columbia. The mounting for this large glass is being made by the firm of which Mr. Swasey, now a visitor in Shanghai, is the head, and the glass itself will be finished by Dr. Brashear, soon after he arrives home from this trip. The audience greatly appreciated the lecture given with such spirit by one who is seventy-six years of age, having been a student of astronomical science for sixty-nine years.

Admiral Dewey, U. S. Navy, Dead

(Continued from Page 1) sent to him and on July 31 there were nearly 11,000 men on the scene. Slight land fighting ensued but ultimately the Spaniards hoisted the white flag on August 13 and a formal capitulation was signed the following day. The total loss of Americans during the whole campaign was 20 killed, 105 wounded.

Dewey was the outstanding naval hero of the Spanish-American war. On his return to the United States in the Autumn of 1899 he was the recipient of a reception unparalleled in American history for size, splendor and enthusiasm. Official delegations from every state in the Union gathered at New York to bid him welcome, a magnificent triumphal arch was erected, great land and naval parades were organized and special trains from all over the country dumped patriotic millions in New York, eager to pay him homage.

Dewey's Early History. Admiral Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vermont, on December 26, 1837, the son of Dr. Julius Yeaman Dewey. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1859, was appointed to the steam sloop Mississippi, of the West Gulf Squadron, being commissioned a lieutenant the same year. The following year, just after the outbreak of the Civil War, he got his baptism of fire, being in Farragut's squadron which forced the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson.

He participated in the action against Fort St. Philip and the subsequent fight with gunboats and ironclads, the result of which was that Farragut secured possession of New Orleans. In the later battle of Fort Hudson, he shared the exciting experiences which the crew of the Mississippi went through.

The sloop lost her bearings and ran ashore under the guns of the land batteries. Setting the ship on fire to prevent her capture, the officers and men escaped by taking to the boats.

For Dewey, there followed service on various vessels in the North Atlantic blockading squadron and European squadron and afterwards at different stations, with fairly rapid promotion. In 1898, he was given command of the Asiatic Squadron, which he led into action in Manila Bay.

President of Navy Board. This great victory secured him immediate promotion as Rear-Admiral, with a special vote of thanks by resolution of Congress. He served on the Philippines Commission in 1899, was promoted Admiral the same year and had been president of the General Board of the Navy since 1900.

In 1867, Admiral Dewey married a daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin of New Haven, who died in 1867. In 1899, he was again married, his second bride being Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen of Washington. He was made an LL.D. of the University of Philadelphia and Princeton in 1898.

Form Party For Advocating Confucianism's Adoption As The Chinese State Religion

Members Threaten to Block Constitution Conference Proceedings If Concession Is Not Granted

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, January 17.—A number of members of parliament advocating the adoption of Confucianism as the State Religion have decided to form a party. According to the Chinese papers, this party has determined that it will not yield a step and will threaten to destroy the quorum at the meetings of the constitutional conference, unless its object is achieved.

At a meeting, yesterday, which was attended by 43 persons, representing nineteen political factions, it was decided to organize an informal conference, in order to discuss difficult questions connected with the constitution, before the meetings of the constitutional conference, thereby expediting the passage of the measure. Each party will appoint three representatives.

Pass Paoi Agreement

Yesterday, the Senate discussed the Paoi syndicate loan and cash-making agreements. After the report of the committee, which recommended that practically the whole of the original text of the agreements be upheld, some discussion arose concerning the composition and nature of the syndicate.

A Government delegate stated that the syndicate represented four persons, all Chinese. The enterprise was a commercial one, undertaken by Chinese merchants and no foreign capital would be employed. It was presumed that the syndicate was capable of fulfilling its obligations, as the agreement would automatically be cancelled if it failed to produce the money when required.

In reply to further questions, the Government delegate said that the syndicate has not yet been actually formed, but everything is ready to register the concern as a legal body, as soon as the agreements have been ratified.

The second reading of the Bill was then proceeded with. There was considerable discussion of various articles, but the House finally passed practically the whole original text of the agreements, as recommended by the committee. The Bill was then passed through its third reading and will now be returned to the House of Representatives, whose decision is awaited with considerable interest.

Liang Chi-chiao will leave the Capital, today, for Tientsin. He will return to Peking after the New Year.

Chungking Investigation. General Chow Chun, formerly Commander of the Northern troops in Szechuan, arrived in Peking, yesterday and has been received in audience by the President. It is stated that General Chow Chun, who is now a member of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang's Staff, was sent by the latter to investigate the trouble in Chekiang and has now come to Peking in order to report the result of his investigation.

Chenchiang Settlement

A Peking telegram to the Shun Pao reports that the Chenchiang case has been settled between the Chinese and Japanese governments under the following agreement:

1. China promises that Japan shall have the right of leasing land in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and other preferential rights in the above region.

2. Japan is allowed to establish police stations at certain fixed localities in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

3. In case of necessity, at other special localities in the above mentioned region, Japan is entitled to

ask permission from China to establish police stations.

4. Besides the engagement of Lieutenant-General Aoki as military advisor, China is asked to engage several more military advisors from Japan.

5. The policing rights and the engagement of military instructors are for the present to be postponed until a suitable time.

6. Military officials involved in the trouble shall be punished.

7. China to express regret to Japan.

8. China to pay compensation for the Japanese soldiers killed or wounded.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported the proceedings to Parliament on Tuesday.

Council Pay Tribute To Mr. J. Mackinnon

Today's Municipal Gazette contains the following reference to the late Acting Secretary: "Mr. Mackinnon was appointed Senior Assistant Secretary on March 1, 1908. He acted on various occasions as Secretary to the Council and the highly satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties elicited expressions of commendation and approval, which were from time to time duly recorded in the minutes.

"By his death the Council and the community have lost a valuable servant whose interest and enthusiasm in the work of administration of public affairs were unflagging. To this work he was devoted in a measure entirely beyond praise. "His ability and linguistic attainments marked him out as a man of more than usual qualifications for the responsible position which he held and his early demise at the age of 35 years has created a gap which in these difficult times it will be hard to fill. His kindly disposition made for him many friends and his loss is to them a keen personal one."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaesuga M. Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behie Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11

Mails to Arrive:—

Some American mail, which connected at Kobe with the French mail s.s. Armand Behie, is due here at 9 a.m. today.
The American mail is due here on or about January 20, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.
The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Colombo on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Cordillera.

When You Want
YOUR PROPERTY CARED FOR
RENTS COLLECTED
See The
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.
13 Nanking Road
'PHONE 4757



The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 2560

Croce Rossa Italiana

Donations received from December 23 to date:—			
The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	Tls.	500.00	
Italian War Relief Committee (%)			
proceeds of Italian Fete)	\$ 2,354.98 @ 72.15	1,699.12	
	\$ 660.71 @ 71.30	4,070.05	
Anonimo	5.00	41.79	
Italian War Relief Committee (December contribution)	247.50	18.00	
	\$ 252.50 @ 71.6	180.79	
Proceeds of sale of postcards	100.00 @ 72.00	72.00	
Total received		Tls. 6,581.66	
Remitted to Head Office in Rome:			
1 D/D on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London	86 1 4 @ Exch. 3/5 1/2	500.00	
1 D/D on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London	12 13 10 @ Exch. 3/6 1/2	72.00	
1 D/D on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London	730 5 3 @ Exch. 3/6 1/2	4,111.75	
1 D/D on Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London	34 0 2 @ Exch. 3/5 1/2	198.79	
1 D/D on Russo-Asiatic Bank, London	300 0 0 @ Exch. 2/6 1/2	1,699.12	
Total remitted		Tls. 6,581.66	

Il Delegato,
M. Denegri.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and always fever.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M.D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, knows the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.

HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

IDEAL COAL FOR FIRE-PLACES AND STOVES. ABSOLUTELY SMOKELESS CLEAN AND DURABLE

Its Beautiful Fire brings comfort and satisfaction.

Price: \$21.00 Per Ton

Comparatively more economical than Nos. 1 and 2 Soft Coal.

WE DEAL WITH CONSUMERS DIRECT and have brought full satisfaction to hundreds of families in Shanghai.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

A. 262 Szechuen Road

Tel. No. 1371



Since War broke out

5,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

DR. MUENSTERBERG DIES AT A LECTURE TO COLLEGE GIRLS

Noted German Psychologist And
Harvard Professor Succumbs
To Heart Attack

ARDENT GERMAN DEFENDER

Author of Many Works, Those
On Criminology Were
Best Known

Cambridge, December 16.—Dr. Hugo Muensterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard, collapsed while delivering a lecture on elementary psychology before a class of sixty young women at Radcliffe College today and died within a few minutes. Heart disease, brought on by overwork, is believed to have been the cause of death.

The members of the class, greatly excited, rushed to the professor's side as he fell, and called the college physician, Dr. Jewett. The latter reached Dr. Muensterberg just before he died.

Ardent Defender of Germany

New York, December 16.—Hugo Muensterberg was known in America, before the outbreak of the European war, as the man who knew how to apply psychology to everyday life. Since the war began he came into much greater, though not such pleasant, prominence as a defender of Germany's cause. He not only believed thoroughly in German "Kultur" and the ultimate triumph of the Teutonic allies, but he conceived it to be his special mission to interpret Germany to America and to establish strong bonds of sympathy between the two.

The zeal with which he applied himself to this self-imposed task caused him to become the target of much hostile criticism. Dr. Albert Perry Brigham, professor of geology at Colgate University, in an open letter accused Dr. Muensterberg of "prostituting" his chair at Harvard. More recently his own colleague, Prof. William Ernest Hocking, of the Harvard Department of Philosophy, called Dr. Muensterberg to account for a letter he wrote to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and strongly intimated that Dr. Muensterberg had exceeded the bounds of university propriety.

Dr. Muensterberg was born in Danzig, East Prussia, on June 1, 1863. After his graduation from the Danzig Gymnasium in 1882 he followed postgraduate work in philosophy, natural sciences and medicine at Leipzig and Heidelberg for five years. He received his Ph. D. at Leipzig in 1885 and an M. D. from Heidelberg in 1887. He was instructor and assistant professor at the University of Freiburg from 1887 to 1891.

His Selection by Harvard

In those four years he wrote extensively on psychology and allied subjects. A three-volume work on experimental psychology displayed brilliant originality and created a veritable sensation in the academic world. It was this work that made Muensterberg known to America and led to his appointment in 1892 to the chair of psychology at Harvard. He was the youngest man that ever held the position.

Dr. Muensterberg also became director of the Harvard psychological laboratories. He returned to Germany for a year as Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin in 1910-1911, and in the same year organized and became the first director of the American Institute of the German Government.

Dr. Muensterberg's studies in applied psychology have had a pro-

Carranza Forces Gathered To Defend Juarez



El Paso, Tex., December 15.—Despite the fact that officials of Carranza profess to believe that Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, will not dare attempt an attack upon Juarez, across the border from this city, the Carranzistas are concentrating large forces there. Rumors persist that Villa contemplates a dashing attack upon Juarez, even though he be compelled to give it up after capture, as was the case when he captured Chihuahua City, recently.

found influence on modern police and court methods in America. The fact that at Police Headquarters today there is a "psychology bureau" is directly traceable to him. It was he who first demonstrated the superiority of psychological methods over the old "third degree" in police work. He attacked especially the value of confessions obtained by detectives. His best known invention was a "truth telling machine," a device by which Muensterberg contended he could tell whether a person was telling the truth. It was simply a time-recording instrument by which the otherwise imperceptible hesitation of a witness could be detected.

Member of Many Societies

Psychotherapy was another of his special fields. He contended that every physician should study psychology, the normal in college and the abnormal in medical school. He found elements of truth in Christian Science, the Emmanuel Movement and other psycho-therapeutic tendencies outside of the regular medical schools, but thought they should all be reorganized on a scientific basis.

The interest Dr. Muensterberg took in outside affairs made him the most popularly known of all of Harvard's brilliant men, with the possible exception of ex-President Eliot. He was Vice President of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, of the International Psychological Congress at Paris and the International Philosophical Congress at Heidelberg in 1908. He was elected President of the American Philosophical Association in 1908. He was also Vice President of the Boston Authors' Club, President of the Boston German Association, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Among his best known books are "Psychology and Life," "American Traits," "Principles of Art Education," "The Eternal Values," "American Problems," "American Patriotism," "The Peace and America," "The War and America." In addition to his books he wrote prolifically for the magazines, both scientific and popular, and for the newspapers. He was readily accessible to interviewers and gave his opinions on most of the current matters of general interest.

His wife, who survives him, was Fraulein Selma Oppler of Strassburg. They were married in 1887.

Full Text of Germany's Latest Note to Neutrals

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 12.—Yesterday, a Note was handed by the German Government to the neutral Powers. It first states that the German Government received the reply of the Entente to the German Note of December 12, which contained the proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note then continues:

"The adversaries decline this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the Imperial Government considers it important to point out to the Governments of the neutral Powers its opinion about the situation.

"The Central Powers have no reason to enter into any discussion about the origin of the world's war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of this falls. History's verdict will as little pass over Britain's encircling policy, the revenge policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople, as it will pass over the instigations of the assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for the defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this—their aim of war—as obtained. On the other hand, the hostile Powers are continually driven further away from the realization of their plans, which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were, among others, directed towards the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Russian provinces, towards the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria. In face of such war aims, the demand for reparations and guarantees in the mouths of the adversaries creates a surprising effect.

"The adversaries call the proposal of the four allied Powers a war maneuver. Germany and her allies must protest most energetically against such an adulteration of their motives, which they had frankly explained. They were convinced that a peace just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible, that it

could be brought about by an immediate verbal exchange of views and that it was, therefore, impossible to bear the responsibility for further bloodshed.

"They proclaimed their readiness, without making a reservation, to make known their peace conditions at the moment of entering into the negotiations, which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity. The adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counter-proposals. Instead of that, they declared that peace was impossible as long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small States were not guaranteed.

"The sincerity which the adversaries denied to the proposals of the four allied Powers will not be conceded by the world to the demands of the adversaries, if the world holds before her eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer Republics, the subjugation of Northern Africa by Britain, France and Italy, the suppression of the Russian alien nations and the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history. The adversaries are likewise not entitled to complain about an alleged violation of the law of nations by the allied Powers, since the adversaries, from the beginning of the war, have trampled upon justice and have torn to pieces the treaties upon which it is built.

"Britain, during the first weeks of the war, repudiated the London Declaration, the contents of which had been recognized by her own delegates as a valid law of the nations and, in the further course of the war, Britain has violated in the severest way also the Paris Declaration, thus creating by her arbitrary measures with regard to sea warfare a condition of lawlessness. The war

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour,
or less, if need be.

Burr & Broadman

The Electric Drive



The Electric Drive has advantages that are possessed by no other power producer. The use of Electric Motors for driving all types of machines results in

Reliability, Safety, Flexibility and Economy.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. No. 2660.

of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercised in Britain's interest upon neutrals, are not less scandalously conflicting with the rules of the law of nations as with the commands of humanity.

"Likewise contrary to the law of nations and incompatible with the principles of civilization, is the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war to Africa, which constituted a breach of existing treaties and which undermines the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, the deportation of the civilian population from Eastern Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and the Bukovina are further proofs how the adversaries respect justice and civilization.

"At the end of their Note of December 30, the adversaries point out the special situation in Belgium. The Imperial Government is unable to acknowledge that the Belgian Government always observed the duties which were imposed upon it by its neutrality. Already, before the war, Belgium, under the influence of Britain, sought support of a military character from Britain and France and thus herself violated the spirit she had to observe in order to guarantee her neutrality and independence.

"Twice, the Imperial Government declared to the Belgian Government that it did not come as an enemy to Belgium and asked the Belgian Government to spare to the country the terrors of war. For this purpose, the German Government offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Kingdom to the fullest extent and to give compensation for all damage which might be caused by the passage of German troops.

"It is known that the Royal British Government, in 1837, resolved not to oppose the use of the right of passage through Belgium under such circumstances. The Belgian Government declined the repeated offer of the Imperial Government. Upon Belgium and upon those Powers which instigated her to this attitude, falls the responsibility for the fate which befell Belgium.

"The accusations about German warfare in Belgium and the measures taken there in the interest of the safety of the troops have already been repeatedly refuted by the Imperial Government as being untrue. Germany again takes the opportunity to protest emphatically against these calumnies.

"Germany and her allies have made an honest attempt to terminate the war and to open the road for an understanding among the belligerents. The Imperial

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills of steel and iron, as they are known, are the first sign of any irregularity of the system. They do not cause any harm. Those who have taken them, have found them to be the best of all. They are sold in all chemists and druggists, or sent by post to C. J. B. MARTIN, CHAMBER, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.



BALMORAL CASTLE

Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



FAMOUS CASTLES

The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

Fisk Tyres Are Here!

THE STAR GARAGE CO. desire it to be known that they are in receipt of their stock of FISK AUTOMOBILE TYRES, and are prepared to serve their many customers with this high-grade tyre at an economical figure.

News and Views in the World of Books

JUST PUBLISHED

"Our Eastern Question"

America's Contact with the Orient and the Trend of Relations with China and Japan

By Thomas F. Millard

Author of "The New Far East," "America and the Far Eastern Question," Etc.

Some endorsements by eminent men

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"I congratulate you upon your book 'Our Eastern Question.' You touch on more than the Eastern Question when you show the weakness of America's foreign policy in recent times, and the grave disaster which awaits this nation if this weakness of policy continues. I hope the book will be widely read."

DAVID JAYNE HILL (former United States Ambassador to Germany, etc. and an authority on world politics)—"It is the most informing book on the East that I have yet seen, and should be in the hands of all who are, or who ought to be, interested in developments in China and Japan."

Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW (President of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser on constitutional law to the Chinese Government, etc.)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. I know of no book on China which gives so clear an account of recent occurrences there, and so accurate a picture of present conditions. The book ought to do much to give to the American public correct ideas as to the problems which present political events in the Far East are now offering us for solution. . . . I am very glad to find that my own general conclusions with regard to the situation are the same as one who, like you, has had much greater opportunities for observation."

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD (Professor of History at Columbia University, New York)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with deep interest, and I shall recommend the book to my students in modern history. It ought to be called strongly to the attention of patriotic organizations that are working to awake the country to perils that confront us in the Pacific."

Dr. H. H. LOWRY (President of Peking University)—"You have rendered a service to both China and the United States. I feel that your presentation of the facts should have a large place in forming public opinion in America."

WALTER WILLIAMS (Dean of the College of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Director-General of the World's Congresses of Journalism at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Panama-Pacific Exposition)—"I have read 'Our Eastern Question' with great interest. Coming from one who can speak with authority, the volume should commend itself to those who wish to inform themselves about real conditions in the Orient as such conditions affect the United States. I have been especially interested in the chapter in international publicity. Journalists will find this chapter the key to intelligent discussion. It interprets and makes plain much that otherwise would be dark and complicated. The book will be a welcomed and needed addition to the library of the teacher and student in the field of international concerns. I congratulate you on it, and more, I congratulate the American thinking public on it."

Rev. CHARLES H. BRENT (Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines)—"I express the hope that the book will be widely read. It is clear-sighted, and the problem is stated in accurate terms. I believe it will impress its readers with the momentous character of the Oriental Question, and the imperative need of intelligent action in relation to it on the part of our Nation."

Bishop J. W. BASHFORD of Peking—"I wish that every American would read this book."

General LEONARD WOOD—"I have read with the keenest interest your book 'Our Eastern Question,' and only wish it could be read by all our men in public life."

Some Newspaper Comments

NEW YORK HERALD—"If only for the appendices, this new book by Thomas F. Millard would be a valuable addition to the library of every American who is interested in the problems of the Far East. Here are presented, textually, the treaties and agreements bearing directly upon China, in which our fate and that of Mr. Hay's open door policy are more or less bound up. Mr. Millard is writing of a situation with which he has been in touch since the Boxer uprising in 1900."

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC-LEDGER—"Mr. Millard's book is one of the most important books of a year that has produced more than the usual number of important books. It is a book that no thinking American can afford not to read."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—"Here is history written while you wait. . . . A really remarkable and important book."

Published by The Century Company,

(New York)

With 40 Illustrations and Maps

Price Mexican \$7.50

For Sale By:

Edward Evans & Sons,	31 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Kelly & Walsh,	29 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Brewer & Co.,	11 The Bund, Shanghai
Denniston & Sullivan,	31 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Mission Book Co.,	11a Nanking Road, Shanghai
Max Noesler,	18 Peking Road, Shanghai
Tienstin Press,	38 Nanking Road, Shanghai
	Peking.

12121

IN A FRENCH GARDEN

Told in a French Garden. By Mildred Aldrich. Small, Maynard and Co. \$1.25 (gold).

Miss Aldrich's first book to be inspired by the war, "A Hilltop on the Marne," a poignantly simple description of her actual contact with the tragic tragedy, which swept to the very threshold of her little home, was read with delight by thousands. The understanding of the French spirit, of the French country, and of the peasant was unusual in a foreigner, but then this foreigner had lived in France for twenty-five years and loved it deeply. When she had retired from newspaper life in Boston Miss Aldrich had looked for a place at once interesting and comfortable, finished and inexpensive, such as was not to be found at home. Paris proved to be this place to some degree; the tiny house on the Marne fulfilled the desire completely. And then came the war.

In her new book, "Told in a French Garden," the author strikes an entirely different note. She is herself in the background, and so, too, is France. Her characters are a group of New England people, childhood friends, most of them, who find themselves, almost by accident, gathered together for a Summer in an old French house owned by two of them, the Doctor and the Divorcee. Surrounding the house is a walled garden.

To this group comes the at first unbelievable news of the possibility of war; then that there is war. And after that, living together becomes somewhat difficult, for each has his or her convictions and plenty of talent for expressing them. "Every one of us seemed to live in his own particular kind of fever." They were all pro-Ally, to be sure, but there were tremendous minor differences. So when the atmospheric conditions grew extremely tense it was decided that there should be no further discussion on the ethics of the matter. They could not hope to remain very long in their French garden, but while they did remain they would live in peace.

When, next evening, they gathered after dinner to drink their coffee as usual in the garden, nobody dared say anything, for everything appeared to lead to the forbidden topic. The pause, the silence, were painful.

Then it was that the sculptor remarked:

It was in the days of our Lord 1348 that there happened in Florence, the finest city in Italy—He was supplemented by the violinist, who touched an imaginary mandolin and concluded:

A most terrible plague. So it was decided that the group, like that one in Florence long ago, instead of disputing, should each tell a story at the coffee and cigarettes hour, a story of America, preferably of New England.

There are nine of these stories, each of which is tinged with the personality of the chosen teller. And after each there is badinage and criticism, and some news of the approaching fighting, of the gathering peril. It is all admirably done. The stories are romantic, each centers on a woman, and a differing type of woman. The spirit of the amateur authorship of each is delightfully maintained, and maintained with a skill that is eminently professional. This skill shows itself again in the power to create the sense of the big outside stir and travail without definite description, to which the peace of the little garden makes so incongruous a contrast.

When the war actually knocks at the gate, it is to find that the inmates of the little place are ready for the call. They have made their plans and decided upon their duty. The time for telling stories is over and that for living actualities has come. The Critic, the Doctor, the Journalist, the Youngster, the Trained Nurse—these are to do their part. Each had told a story, excepting only the one who writes of it all. But, as the Youngster said: "Never mind, dear, you can tell the story!" Which she did.

We can earnestly hope that it will not be the last story. There is a balance, a ripeness of mind, a serene knowledge of human nature, an unflinching humor, a certain rich feminine quality to Miss Aldrich's work that make one want more of it. She is content to be herself, and to look out upon life from her experience of it. She is not given to putting forth second-hand opinions snatched from the passing fashion. Though this book is slight enough, it has a satisfactorily solid reality to it. You meet a personality in it, a personality none the less vital because it yields place to the characters of the book. We have heard too little from Miss Aldrich in recent years, and we want to hear a great deal more in the future.

DOLLY MADISON

The Life and Letters of Dolly Madison. By Allen C. Clark. Washington, D. C.: Press of W. R. Roberts Company.

This "Life and Letters of Dolly Madison" is not nearly so simple in content as its title might lead us to suppose. Not merely a life of "the incomparable Dolly" embellished by her letters, but a collection of correspondence, journal entries, quotations from published volumes, written by many and various men and women as well as by Dolly Madison herself, the five hundred-odd pages of the book present an immense array of record, description, and reference of the time. The author has painstakingly gathered together and set down a well-nigh unimaginable host of data bearing, more or less directly, upon President Madison's famous wife. Some of it taken from easily available books, other records that have been searched for in old documents and directories, the mass of the whole leads the reader to suppose that no further light can be left to shine upon the fair Dolly; that everything is here. That such inclusiveness holds the possibility of both strength and weakness is of course obvious; and both are here plain: in this great volume is much that is interesting, much that for any student of the time in general and of Mrs. Madison's life in particular, is valuable; but there are other entries—and apparently some of the less easily available of the records—that have little or no significance, that burden the reader's eyes and mind. This big book is too big.

It is also ill organized. Chronologically divided into ten chapters, with dates as heads, the book has no other subdivisions. And there is apparently but little attempt to systematize the exceedingly miscellaneous mass of data which the volume contains. Certainly what effort may have been made has not been successful. The book remains unmistakably confusing. The reader is to be pardoned if he lays it down dazed, and if, finding it merely the repository of a vast amount of ill-assorted fact, he has not the zeal to return to it again.

And this is a pity. For there is in the heavy volume so much that is really interesting, so much that is vivid. There are some fascinating glimpses of Dolly as her contemporaries saw her. There are some delightful epistles from Dolly to her spouse. There are some living moments of war time. There are various records that are worth reading, that give the book, in spots, real charm.

A pretty, domestic glimpse of Mrs. Madison is given in a letter from Madison to Monroe, in which, after urging the acceptance of some potatoes from his garden, the former adds: "Mrs. Madison insists on adding for Mrs. Monroe a few pickles and preserves, with half a dozen bottles of gooseberries and a bag of dried cherries, which will not be wanted by us until another season will afford a supply."

There are frequent references to Mrs. Madison's quick wit and social kindness, though William C. Preston in a long entry in his journal writes of "the deliberate and somewhat stately demeanor which always characterized her." Several of her letters to her husband are charming. Mr. Clark's brief linkings together of the letters, diary extracts, etc., are written without charm of skill in words. His sentences are involved, sometimes actually ambiguous, and he is guilty of such strange formulations as "Presidentess" and "travellable." In the writing of his own notes and in the arrangements of the writings of others, he is inept and unsatisfactory. In his research he has been unmistakably conscientious and apparently indefatigable, and his volume is carefully indexed. With more adequate editing, "The Life and Letters of Dolly Madison" might have been a piece of rarely interesting reading. As it is, it is an excellent reference book.

PARTNERS OF THE NIGHT

Partners of the night. By Leroy Scott. Illustrated. The Century Company. \$1.25 net. (gold).

Detective Lieutenant Robert Clifford, the hero of Mr. Scott's new and interesting book, is a Yale graduate who has joined the New York police force because he believes it offers "the biggest chance in the world for a man with brains—educated brains." And this in spite of the fact that a few men "in the center of things . . . protect the crooks, get a share of the loot are silent partners"—all of which Clifford has discovered long before the beginning of the first story in the book, "The Frame-Up." Head and front of these traitors, the biggest crook in all New York, is Chief of Detectives Bradley, known as "Clean-Up" Bradley, strong both in power and in repute, a favorite with the public, which believes him to be a model police officer. An exceedingly clever man, he has so far managed to cover his trail, so that though many suspect and some know, none are able to bring forward proof of his guilt. But the new Police Commissioner chances to be an honest man who has no faith in the Chief of Detectives and with his backing Clifford starts out "to get" Bradley. Because of the public's belief in his integrity, it is absolutely necessary that the evidence against him shall be overwhelming, and he is a person with brains, shrewd, quick-witted, determined to destroy those who are trying to destroy him. The duel between Clifford and Bradley and Clifford's love story are the threads that hold together the seven episodes which make up the book.

For of course a number of other parts in the exciting events which follow thick and fast. There are criminals of various kinds, from those three typical gangsters, Big Farrell, Gipsy Joe, and Red Mick, up to such aristocrats of crime as Mr. Joseph Russell, who in manner and bearing was a most cultured gentleman, and Charlie Langhorne, beautiful, clever, exquisitely dressed, an expert and highly successful adventurer. The tales are almost as varied as the characters, but they are all swift-moving, filled with ingenious twists, and possessed of that chief virtue of such narratives—they keep the reader guessing. It is said that Mr. Scott has an unusually intimate knowledge both of criminals and of plain-clothes men, and after reading his book we find this a statement easy to credit. For these tales are in complete accord with those revelations which have come to us through certain famous murder cases during the last few years, and present a picture of conditions which adds something to the merit that is theirs as lively and entertaining fiction.

THE DOUGLAS ROMANCE

The Douglas Romance. By Douglas Shaden. Brentano's. \$1.35 net. (gold).

This is primarily a romance and secondarily a war story. In it people fall in love with surprising facility and with no immediate sense of war or peace values. Also it is a historical novel founded on the tale of the Scotch Douglases. Miradel, the heroine—in reality Isabel Douglas—is the daughter of an Italian Visconti, who, to her sorrow, had married a Scottish descendant of this noble family. Miradel dreams of love and lovers, and finally, after she is left alone, goes to seek her fortune and her lover in London. There she answers an advertisement from the Babylon Theatre. Its profligate manager, Oliver Gray, wishes a pretty woman for a leading lady in his new musical comedy, "Mary, Queen of Scots."

When Gray sees her he falls in love with her and engages her as his leading lady, but on the condition, under contract, that she will marry him, be his wife for a month, and at the end of that time have absolute freedom of thought and action.

Inevitably she makes a success on the stage. There she meets Archie, son and heir to the Earl of Douglas, to whom she as Isabel is second heir. And after her marriage she falls in love with Archie.

Equally and inevitably, from the standpoint of the novel, Archie goes to war. So does her secret husband, Archie is killed. Her husband saves a trench, and loses his leg. The story is the winning of his wife by a gentleman.

The accounts of the war and the ironic atmosphere of the theater are vivid. And the tale, from first to last, although lacking in subtle distinctions and delicacies, is interesting.

THE SNOW-BURNER

The Snow-Burner. By Henry Oyen. George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 net. (gold).

Mr. Oyen's new novel, "The Snow-Burner," is a story and its sequel, rather than a single continuous narrative. The villain of the first part is the hero of the second, and save for Tillie, the squaw, the only character who appears in both. He is Reivers, nicknamed by the Indians "The Snow-Burner," a man of prodigious physique, clever and brutal, whose creed is that might-makes-right. The scene is laid far away in the North, first in the Snow-Burner's lumber camp, known as "Hell Camp," later in the Dead Lands and various places along the road or trail leading to the mine discovered by Shanty Moir and MacGregor Roy. The novel contains a large amount of

fighting and two love stories, the inhuman Snow-Burner becoming an altered being at the last through his love for a fearless woman.

The story is interesting, and some of the scenes are dramatic. The first part tells how a girl and a young Eastern athlete, Topsy Treplin, came to the Snow-Burner's camp, where by sheer force of cruelty he dominated some 150 men, how Topsy fought with him, and how the mad-dened mob strove to kill the brutal master. The second relates the subsequent adventures of the Snow-Burner among the Indians, and in the camp of Shanty Moir, a person as cruel as himself, but much less intelligent.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

Travelers Checks safeguard your funds. If lost or stolen before you countersign them, Wells Fargo & Company will re-imburse you for the full value of the checks, upon execution of a satisfactory release. In effect, Travelers Checks insure your pocketbook against loss.

The cost of these checks is trifling—fifty cents per hundred dollars premium over the current exchange rates. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200. They come to you packed in a neat leather case—in whatever denominations you prefer. You simply tear them out as you need them. They are for sale at thousands of banks and Wells Fargo offices throughout the world, as well as in many steamship and railroad offices.

After 90 days from date of issue the premium charge on all unused Checks will be refunded, if cashed in by the purchaser, at the office where they were issued.

Thousands of travelers have proved the worth of Wells Fargo checks. They have learned to rely upon them. They have learned that Wells Fargo checks are good for their full face value throughout the world.

Why not try them yourself? Come to us before you start that next trip. We will gladly assist you in the preparation of your traveling funds.



WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.
No. 8 Kiukiang Road.
(Corner Szechuen Road.)
Telephone 4241.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

WALK-OVER STYLES

We have them

Today a snug fit of a woman's shoe is just as important as the hang of the dress.

See our snug fits for the feet

Just arrived a new shipment of hosiery for men and women.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road.

"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"



LATEST IMPROVED STEEL FIREPROOF SAFE

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

Manufactured by

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE COMPANY

the oldest and largest Safe Company in America.

All sizes and styles in key and combination locks now on view at our Salesrooms.

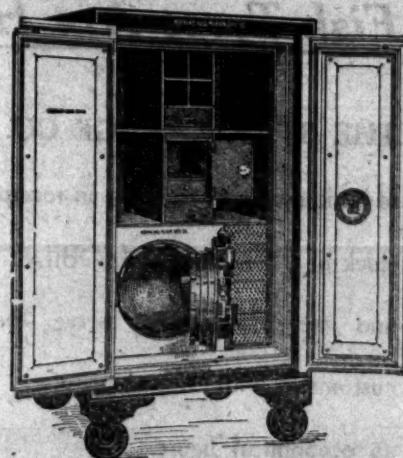
Largest assortment of Safes ever seen in Shanghai.

MUSTARD and Company

22 Museum Road, Shanghai,

Telephone No 5491.

Sole Agents for China.



GARRISON WARNS AGAINST ALLIANCES TO ENFORCE PEACE

Ex-Secretary of War Declares
It Nation's Duty To Pre-
pare for Defense

POINTS OUT THE PERILS

Says Federal Government's De-
fense Policy Has Been A
'Lamentable Failure'

New York, Dec. 17.—In what was regarded as his first important public utterance since he retired from President Wilson's Cabinet, Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, said yesterday before the Lawyers' Club:

"Any proposition which requires the United States to enter into an alliance with the other nations of the world and to engage to join with those who side with the belligerent found to be righteous against the belligerent found to be wrongful, should be tested in the fiery furnace of fierce debate and discussion before it should be accepted as acted upon."

This sentiment, loudly applauded by the 400 present, was regarded as a protest against the efforts of the Society for the Enforcement of Peace.

After a luncheon the subject of "Nationalism" was discussed by Mr. Garrison and Robert C. Morris. William Allen Butler presided. Among the guests were Edgar M. Cullen, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Don C. Seitz, Louis Wiley, A. C. Dawson and E. A. Rumely.

"Nationalism," Mr. Garrison said means so many different things to so many different people that it is necessary to deal with it obliquely rather than directly.

The Real Danger

"From the supine, nerveless grasp of the State Governments," Mr. Garrison said, "there has passed an insidious power after power, function after function, duty after duty, duties which inhere in their very nature are permitted to go from and to be performed by the general Government, to whose nature they are essentially alien. This is the real danger. In this is contained the seed of destruction."

"If the American people have tried sufficiently the Federal system and the distribution of powers necessary to its proper operation and have determined to abandon such system and adopt another one, that must be done in accordance with our organic law and the Constitution must be amended to permit it to be done. Otherwise we are substituting an unconstitutional government for a constitutional government, a government of men for a government of law, the very antithesis of the basis on which our Government was conceived."

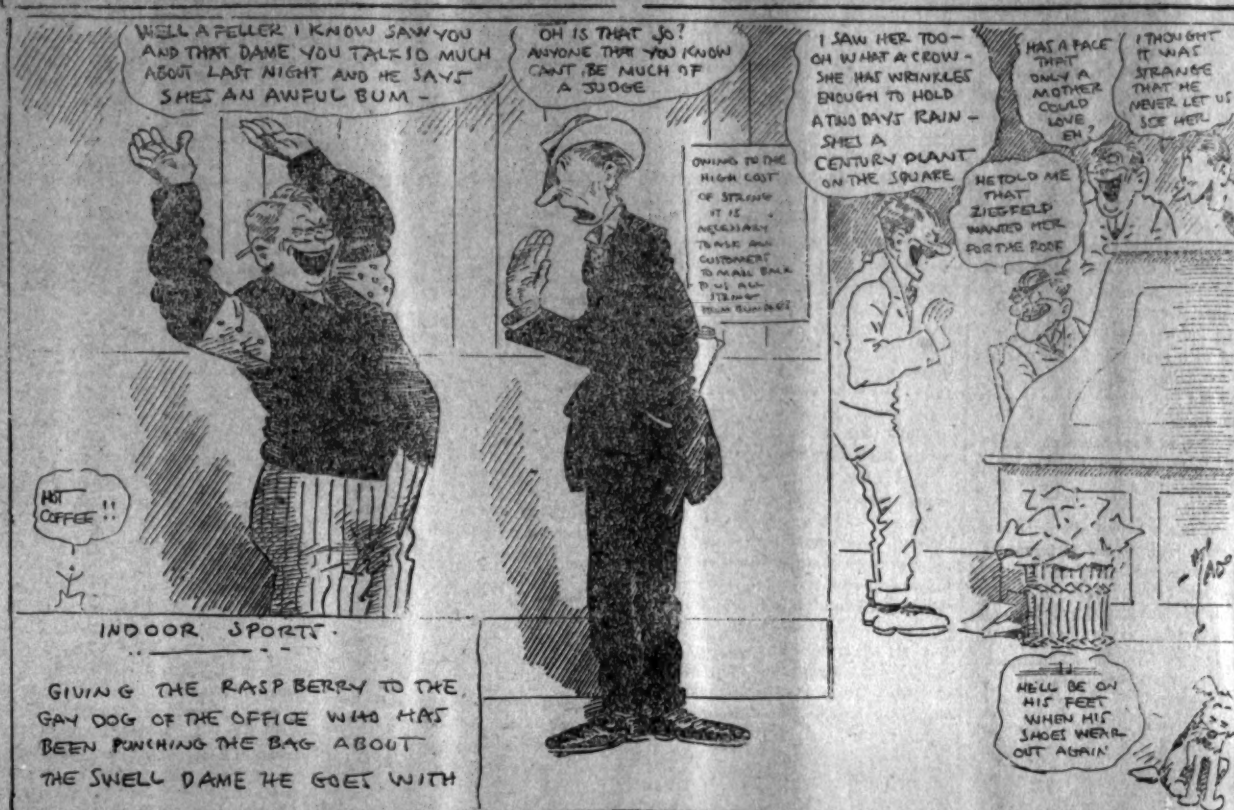
"Strike down the constitutional limitations and there is no limitation excepting the unrestrained will of those temporarily invested with power. Unrestrained by law, by organic law, you have a despotism, whether its dictators be one or many. To some people this connotes nationalism. To me this is the very negation of nationalism."

"Nationalism for the citizen," he said, "consists in thinking and feeling and acting nationally. Fifty years ago the Nation went through the storm and stress of civil war to ascertain whether such a government as ours could hang together if its parts sought to pull apart. The latest test has been whether it can hang together if its citizens allow alien sympathies to come between them and their love and loyalty to it. Happily it has survived both tests. Peril of Pacifism."

There are other and equally dangerous ones which threaten its integrity. They are exceedingly insidious and they cloak themselves

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



GIVING THE RASPBERRY TO THE
GAY DOG OF THE OFFICE WHO HAS
BEEN PUNCHING THE BAG ABOUT
THE SWELL DAME HE GOES WITH

Basketball

The league game between B. Co. and the Athletics, which was to have been played at the Town Hall, yesterday, was called off.

Helena's Easy Win

Though they have made considerable progress lately, the Rowing Club team were no match at their gymnasium, yesterday evening, for the star players from the Helena, who gained an easy victory by 32 points to 12. Collins and Lundy did best for the victors, whilst Armstrong stood out for the Club.

The line-up and scores were as follows:

	Points by	Field	Foul	Total
		Goals	Goals	
Helena				
Collins, f.	12	0	12	
Lundy, f.	12	1	13	
Montgomery, c.	2	0	2	
Gans, g.	2	0	2	
Scully, g.	4	0	4	
				33
B. Co.				
Armstrong, f.	8	0	8	
Gardner, f.	2	0	2	
Neff, c.	2	0	2	
Ericson, g.	0	0	0	
Olsen, g.	0	0	0	
				12

Portuguese Co. Shooting

December Competition

A Class No Competition
B Class winner Lieut. Daniel Gutierrez
C Class winner Pte. Augusto Silva
D Class winner Pte. Pusino Gueiro

January Competition

A Class No Competition
B Class winner Pte. Joe Pereira
C Class winner Lieut. Ernesto Carneiro
D Class winner Pte. Bonnie Pintos.

WUCHOW'S RECORD FIRE

Wuchow, January 15.—One of the most disastrous fires in the city's history occurred yesterday, when upwards of 200 shops were destroyed and many families made homeless. The loss in goods and property has not yet been estimated.

Music for Sunday

On Sunday next the Public Band's program, at the Town Hall, at 4.30 p.m., will be as follows:—

1. Overture "La Gazza Ladra"

Rossini

2. "Mock Morris"

Dance for String Orchestra

3. "Bones Pittoresques"

Massenet

(a) Marche

(b) Air de Ballet

(c) Angelus

(d) Fete Boheme

4. Symphonic Poem "Danse Macabre"

Saint-Saens

5. "Welsh Rhapsody"

German

Conductor-in-Charge, Mr. A. de KATON.

TOCOSEAL

Plastic Roofing Cement

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED

2 Colours, Red or Black

Permanently stops leaks in any kind of Roof.
May be used to make an entire new Roof, which will outwear any other. Makes an everlasting waterproof damp course for walls.

ALSO

ELASTIKOTE

Outside White

Is not affected by heat or cold. Will not crack, scale, peel, blister, oxidize or deteriorate.

Prices and samples on application to

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY,

Sole Agents in China for

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.

Cleveland, Ohio,

U. S. A.

THE BUTTER EMPORIUM.

Visit our Store, see the various kinds of Butter we sell, and you'll be convinced that this is the right place to go for your Butter needs.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store,

768 Broadway: Phone 1899.

Branch: 12 Nanking Road.

The Way CORONA

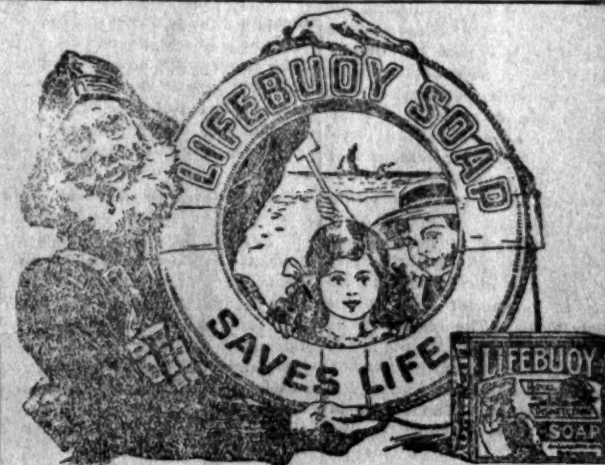
records your thoughts
is a delight to you and
all who receive your
Corona writing

CORONA THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE
makes all kinds of writing a pleasure.

You can't believe what
this 6 lb. machine
does till you try it.



MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD., 89-91 Rue Montauban.



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

NORTH CHINA DAILY MAIL.

(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)

NORTH CHINA'S LEADING EVENING PAPER

FIRMS WITH AGENCIES IN
TIENTSIN & PEKING SHOULD
SEE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE
N. C. DAILY MAIL SERVICE OF
ADVERTISING. THE N. C. DAILY
MAIL IS READ BY THE BEST
CLASSES IN THE NORTH.

NORTH CHINA IS A BIG FIELD
—ASK FOR RATES!—

SPECIMEN COPIES MAY BE SEEN AT
THE OFFICES OF

THE CHINA PRESS

SWEDISH PAPER

is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangsue Road



VELURIA



THE IDEAL HOME ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURE FOR
BEAUTY & EYE COMFORT.

THE LATEST DESIGNS OF THE LEADING
MANUFACTURER OF THESE FIXTURES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CALL AT OUR SHOW ROOM FOR ESTIMATES ON
YOUR LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Phone 778: Private Ex.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The northerly gale will reach southern districts and blow along the whole coast of China. Overcast and somewhat colder weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 18, 1917

Constantinople to Russia
(New York Sun)

THE announcement of the new Russian Premier that the Allies by an agreement made a year ago definitely establish Russia's right to Constantinople and the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, officially confirms the statements previously made by Liberal leaders of the Duma. While the achievement of this century old ambition rests upon the Entente Powers' success in war and diplomacy, Premier Trepoff's announcement means the passing of the old Eastern question which had so long been of paramount consideration in European politics.

The mere desire of acquisition and strategic advantage are not the reasons that have inspired Russia's long struggle for Constantinople and the straits. These points would be outposts of her empire that in time of war would be the most vulnerable portions of her possessions and require a great military and naval protecting force. There were two other reasons, one sentimental and the other strictly commercial. Constantinople makes a strong sentimental appeal to a people as religious as the Russians. It was from there their Christianity came and the restoration of St. Sophia to its ancient glory is one of their ideals. The rescue of the Christians of the Slavic races in the Balkans from Moslem persecution was an important factor in deciding their early policy. The efforts of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the present war to save the Armenians from extermination gave his campaign an almost sacred interest to his people.

Russia's richest agricultural district, the Black Earth Provinces, lies in the south and thus holds her Black Sea ports, whence her great wealth of wheat and other grain is shipped through the straits into the Mediterranean. With the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in the hands of an enemy her industries and trade, her economic life, can be strangled. Today, three years' crops, great enough to feed the world, are locked up while the Turks and Central Powers hold Constantinople, the key to the passage.

Austria opposed the Tsar's possession of Constantinople because she feared the effect of the extension of Russia's powers westward upon her Slavic population. France and Great Britain were, however, Russia's most formidable opponents here. The reason may be traced back to Napoleon I. and to the diplomacy of Bismarck. England professed to believe that Russia desired strategic advantages and that her control of Constantinople imperiled the British possessions in the East. To these contentions among the interested nations were due the years of turmoil and bloodshed in the Balkans and the wretched condition of the people of the Near East.

The possession of Constantinople is an issue upon which Russia can unite. It was a goal first proposed by the Liberals and advocated by their leader, Professor Milukoff, and its acceptance by the new Premier will increase the war fervor of the nation. It should strengthen the resistance in Rumania, for the loss of that country, which should form a southern bulwark against the Teutons, would seem to defeat the accomplishment of the plan. But the policy of the Allies, which has led to the sacrifice of Serbia, the quibbling with Greece, the uselessness of General Sarraill's big army, has appeared throughout incomprehensible and mysterious. It has no doubt been inspired by politics; and may it not form part of the greater political game in which the fate of Constantinople may yet be decided? But is the crown Ferdinand of Bulgaria got for his enthronement at St. Sophia never to be used? And is Constantinople of Greece never to be Constantine XII., Emperor of a revived Byzantine Empire?

Rabindranath Tagore's Latest Parables

"My life when young was like a flower—a flower that loosens a petal or two from her abundance and never feels the loss."

Now at the end of youth my life is like a fruit, having nothing to spare, and waiting to offer herself completely. . . .

So, in the approaching autumn of his life, when he is person is following his writings in a tour around the world, Sir Rabindranath Tagore describes himself.

On this page THE CHINA PRESS prints some charming parables from his latest volume, "Fruit-Gathering," recently published and copyrighted by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Translation conveys only inadequately the appeal which this Oriental seer and mystic makes to his Eastern followers. In their native version his poems are songs, and are chanted to music. But he has one great advantage. He is his own translator. And he is one of the masters of English. His style is marked always with grace and beauty. At times it rises to a strong simplicity of almost Biblical impressiveness.

The Seer and the Jewels

Far below flowed the Jumna, swift and clear; above frowned the jutting bank.

Hills dark with the woods and scarred with the torrents were gathered around.

Govinda, the great Sikh teacher, sat on the rock reading scriptures, when Raghu, his disciple, proud of his wealth, came and bowed to him and said, "I have brought my poor present unworthy of your acceptance."

Thus saying he displayed before the teacher a pair of gold bangles wrought with costly stones.

The master took up one of them, twirling it around his finger, and the diamonds darted shafts of light.

Suddenly it slipped from his hand and rolled down the bank into the water.

"Alas!" screamed Raghu, and jumped into the stream.

The teacher set his eyes upon his book, and the water held and hid what it stole and went its way.

The daylight faded when Raghu came back to the teacher tired and dripping.

He panted and said, "I can still get it back if you show me where it fell."

The teacher took up the remaining bangle and throwing it into the water said, "It is there."

The Banishment

"Sire," announced the servant to the King, "the saint Narottam has never deigned to enter your royal temple."

"He is singing God's praise under the trees by the open road. The temple is empty of worshippers."

"They flock around him like bees around the white lotus, leaving the golden jar of honey unheeded."

The King, vexed at heart, went to the spot where Narottam sat on the grass.

He asked him: "Father, why leave my temple of the golden dome and sit on the dust outside to preach God's love?"

"Because God is not there in your temple," said Narottam.

The King frowned and said, "Do you know twenty millions of gold went to the making of that marvel of art, and it was consecrated to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, I know it," answered Narottam. "It was in that year when thousands of your people whose houses had been burned stood vainly asking for help at your door."

"And God said, 'The poor creature who can give no shelter to his brothers would build my house!'"

"And he took his place with the shelterless under the trees by the road."

"And that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride."

The King cried in anger, "Leave my land."

Calmly said the saint, "Yes, banish me where you have banished my God."

The Visitation

Upagupta, the disciple of Buddha, lay asleep on the dust by the city wall of Mathura.

Lamps were all out, doors were all shut, and stars were all hidden by the murky sky of August.

Whose feet were those tinkling with anklets, touching his breast of a sudden?

He woke up startled, and the light from a woman's lamp struck his forlorn eyes.

It was the dancing girl, starred with jewels, clouded with a pale-blue mantle, drunk with the wine of her youth.

She lowered her lamp and saw the young face, austere and beautiful.

"Forgive me, young ascetic," said the woman; "graciously come to my house. The dusty earth is not a fit bed for you."

The ascetic answered, "Woman, go on your way; when the time is ripe I will come to you."

Suddenly the black night showed its teeth in a flash of lightning.

The storm growled from the corner of the sky, and the woman trembled in fear.

The branches of the wayside trees were arching with blossom.

Gay notes of the flute came floating in the warm spring air from afar.

The citizens had come to the woods to the festival of flowers.

From the mid-sky passed the full moon on the shadows of the silent town.

The young ascetic was walking in the lonely street, while overhead the love-lorn kooks urged from the mango branches their sleepless plaint.

Upagupta passed through the city gates, and stood at the base of the rampart.

What woman lay in the shadow of the wall at his feet, struck with the black pestilence, her body spotted with sores, hurriedly driven away from the town?

The ascetic sat by her side, taking her head on his knees, and moistened her lips with water and smeared her body with balm.

"Who are you, merciful one?" asked the woman.

"The time, at last, has come to visit you, and I am here," replied the young ascetic.

A Prayer

I know that at the dim end of some day the sun will bid me its farewell.

Shepherds will play their pipes beneath the banyan trees, and cattle graze on the slope by the river, while my days will pass into the dark.

This is my prayer, that I may know before I leave why the earth called me to her arms.

Why her night's silence spoke to me of stars, and her daylight kissed my thoughts into flower.

Before I go may I linger over my last refrain, completing its music; may the lamp be lit to see your face and the wreath woven to crown you?

The Widow's Hope

Tulsidas, the poet, was wandering deep in thought by the Ganges, in that lonely spot where they burn their dead.

He found a woman sitting at the feet of the corpse of her dead husband, wearily dressed as for a wedding.

She rose as she saw him, bowed to him, and said, "Permit me, master, with your blessing, to follow my husband to heaven."

"Why such hurry, my daughter?" asked Tulsidas. "Is not this earth also his home?"

"For Heaven I do not long," said the woman. "I want my husband."

Tulsidas smiled and said to her, "Go back to your home, my child. Before the month is over you will find your husband."

The woman went back with glad hope. Tulsidas came to her every day and gave her high thoughts to think, till her heart was filled to the brim with divine love.

When the month was scarcely over, her neighbors came to her, asking, "Woman, have you found your husband?"

The widow smiled and said, "I have. Eagerly they asked, 'Where is he?' 'In my heart is my Lord, one with me,' said the woman."

The Noblest Heritage

The sun had set on the western margin of the river among the tangle of the forest.

The hermit boys had brought the cattle home, and sat around the fire to listen to the master, Gautama, when a strange boy came, and greeted him with fruits and flowers, and, bowing low at his feet, spoke in a bird-like voice.

"Lord, I have come to thee to be taken into the path of the supreme Truth."

"My name is Satyakama."

"Blessings be on thy head," said the master.

"Of what clan art thou, my child? It is only fitting for a Brahmin to aspire to the highest wisdom."

"Master," answered the boy, "I know not of what clan I am. I shall go and ask my mother."

Thus saying, Satyakama took leave and wading across the shallow stream, came back to his mother's hut, which stood at the end of the sandy waste at the edge of the sleeping village.

The lamp burnt dimly in the room, and the mother stood at the door in the dark waiting for her son's return.

She clasped him to her bosom, kissed him on his hair, and asked him of his errand to the master.

"What is the name of my father, dear mother?" asked the boy.

"It is only fitting for a Brahmin to aspire to the highest wisdom," said Lord Gautama to me.

The woman lowered her eyes and spoke in a whisper.

"In my youth I was poor and had many masters. Thou didst come to thy mother Jabala's arms, my darling, who had no husband."

The early rays of the sun glistened on the tree-tops of the forest hermitage.

The students, with their tangled hair still wet with their morning bath, sat under the ancient tree, before the master.

There came Satyakama.

He bowed low at the feet of the sage and stood silent.

"Tell me," the great teacher asked him, "of what clan art thou?"

"My lord," he answered, "I know it not. My mother said when I asked her, 'I had served many masters in my youth, and thou hadst come to thy mother Jabala's arms, who had no husband.'"

There rose a murmur like the angry hum of bees disturbed in their hive; and the students muttered at the shameless ingratitude of that outcast.

Master Gautama rose from his seat, stretched out his arms, took the boy to his bosom and said, "Best of all Brahmins art thou, my child. Thou hast the noblest heritage of truth."

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

Thirteenth Article

The natural mode of action on the part of the several powers at the conclusion of the war would be to arrive, in international conference, at an agreement upon a restatement of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes as formulated at the second Hague Conference, and upon the establishment of an International Court of Justice in some such fashion as has been already outlined. In both cases it would be possible to simplify and to improve the forms of statement as these were previously agreed upon. This war has itself made not only possible, but easy, considerable advance beyond the positions then taken. Public opinion understands more clearly than it did at that time what these arrangements involve and how desirable they are. For example, if the International Commissions of Inquiry are to be really valuable, the limitation imposed upon them as to disputes of an international nature that involve either honor or essential interests must be removed. It is a poor sort of international dispute in which some one cannot find a point involving either honor or an essential interest.

At the same time, it is of the first importance to make no promises that cannot, and will not, be kept by the contracting nations. Therefore, only in so far as the constitution and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the constitution and authority of the International Commissions of Inquiry are understood and assented to by the people of the several nations which enter into them, should anything be attempted. To endeavor to do more than this is to hold out a hope that will surely be dashed later to the ground. To attempt a formal international order in advance of anything for which the world is ready might well result in setting back that international order for a generation, or even for a century. The war has prepared the world for much that it would not have accepted three years ago. It is the task of statesmanship to ascertain what instructed public opinion is now willing to support and to fix it in international institutions.

Any international conference to fix the conditions of a durable peace will, as a matter of course, include the United States. The United States is a participant in this war, although an unwilling and a neutral participant. Modern conditions have brought it to pass that a nation may remain neutral and yet be involved, both directly and indirectly, economically and in point of principle, in a war that breaks out on another continent. Moreover, this is no ordinary war. It is, as has been said over and over again, a clash of ideals, of philosophies of life, of political and social aims. This is why it must be fought until the principles at stake are or can be established, and why it cannot be compromised. One who cannot range himself on one side or other in this conflict must be either so dull of understanding as not to be able to comprehend the greatest things in the world or so profoundly immoral as not to care what becomes of the human race, its liberty and its progress. To guard against a repetition of any such conflict, representatives of neutral States will undoubtedly be summoned to the same council table with the representatives of the belligerent powers.

Admirable and far-sighted plans for securing a peaceful international order have been before the world for 800 years. M. Emerie Cruce submitted his plan, which included liberty of commerce throughout all the world, as early as 1623. Following the Peace of Utrecht, the Abbe de St. Pierre developed his plan, which included mediation, arbitration, and an interesting addition to the effect that any sovereign who took up arms before the union of nations had declared war, or who refused to execute a regulation of the union or a judgment of the Senate, was to be declared an enemy of European society. The union was then to make war upon him until he should be disarmed or until the regulation or judgment should be executed. Some twenty years earlier William Penn had produced his quaint and really extraordinary plan for the peace of Europe, in which he, too, proposed to proceed by military power against any sovereign who refused to submit his claims to a proposed diet, or parliament, of Europe, or who refused to abide by and to perform any judgment of such a body. All these plans, like those of Rousseau, Bentham and Kant, which came later, as well as William Ladd's elaborate

and carefully considered essay on a Congress of Nations, published in 1840, were brought into the world too soon. They were the fine and noble dreams of seers which it is taking civilized men three centuries and more to begin effectively to realize.

Out of the international conference that will follow the war there should come, and doubtless will come, a union of States to secure peace. That Mr. Asquith has long had this idea in mind is plain. Speaking at Dublin, on September 25, 1914, when the war was still very young and when German hopes were high and confident, Mr. Asquith, in discussing the causes and meaning of the war, said: "It means, finally, or it ought to mean, perhaps by a slow and gradual process, the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliances and a precarious equilibrium, the substitution for all these things of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal right and established and enforced by a common will. A year ago that would have sounded like a Utopian idea. It is probably one that may not, or will not, be realized either today or tomorrow. If and when this war is decided in favor of the Allies, it will at once come within the range, and before long within the grasp, of European statesmanship." Events are hastening the consummation of Mr. Asquith's hope. On Nov. 9 last Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg said before the main committee of the Reichstag: "Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of the peace." Previously, on May 27, 1916, speaking in Washington, President Wilson had used these words: "Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common interest, and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation or group of nations seeks to disturb those fundamental things, can we feel that civilization is at least in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established." Similar, if less direct, expressions have come from responsible statesmen and from leaders of opinion in other lands. It would seem as if the world, at the close of this war, would have within its grasp the possibility to achieve at once a union of nations to establish an International Court of Justice to try justiciable causes, International Commissions of Inquiry to facilitate a solution of non-justiciable disputes by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation of the facts and by making them public, and generally to secure the peace of the world.

It would be best if the allied powers, after the terms of settlement of the present conflict have been agreed upon, were themselves to invite such a conference to meet at The Hague and there to continue to build upon the foundations already laid in 1899 and in 1907. It is natural to expect the Allies to take the initiative in calling this conference, for such a step would be in entire accord with the emphatic and oft-repeated declarations of their Governments. The powerful participation of France would assist to realize, so far as is now possible, the prophetic declaration of Michelet: "Au XXe siècle, la France declarera la Paix au monde."

Should the Allies for any reason be reluctant to invite such a conference, it has been made easy for the President of the United States to do so. The Sixty-fourth Congress in enacting the Naval Appropriation bill for the current year included the following provision, which is now the law of the land:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for ad-

judication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

It may be assumed, therefore, that whether called by the Governments of the allied powers or by the President of the United States, such a third Hague Conference will be held as promptly as may be after the conclusion of hostilities. Such a conference will, in effect, be the first step in making a union of States to secure the peace of the world. There should be urged upon it by the delegates from the United States not only (1) the establishment of the International Court of Justice, and (2) the International Commissions of Inquiry, already referred to and described, but (3) the high wisdom of making provision for the stated and automatic reassembling of the conference at, say, four-year intervals, and (4) the adoption, in substance, and so far as possible in form, of the declaration, as to the fundamental rights and duties of nations that has already been set out in full in these discussions. The result of the action last named would be to give the International Court of Justice a definite and specific statement of fundamental principles to be applied and inter-

preted in the various causes that will come before it for adjudication. In all this the United States is at liberty, without departing from its traditional policies or without sacrificing any of its own interests, to participate to the full. In making international law and in establishing an international order for the whole world, the United States is keenly and directly interested. A point of greatest difficulty presents itself, however, when we come to consider the effective enforcement of international law and the effective upholding of whatever international order is established and the relation of the United States thereto. On signing the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes agreed to at The Hague Conference of 1899, the delegation of the United States made the following formal declaration:

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy, of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

This reservation was explicitly renewed by the American delegates to The Hague Conference of 1907. Put in plain language, this declaration means that while there is one international law and while there may be one international order, in the declaration and establishment of which the United States participates, yet there are two separate and distinct areas of jurisdiction for the enforcement of international law and for the administration of the international order. The area of one of these jurisdictions is Europe and those parts of Asia and Africa immediately dependent thereon; the area of the second of these jurisdictions is America. Cosmos.



THE BEST BY TEST.

Before you select a paint, be sure you choose one that will give you the utmost BEAUTY and DURABILITY.

Our staff of workmen will do your job under EXPERIENCED FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

We carry a large stock on hand, and your work will be done direct by us—NO SUB-CONTRACTS.

Consult us regarding your requirements.
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,
PAINT CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT,
18 B Kiangse Road. Telephone 108.

PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

6, 8, 10, 12 and 15

MAGNIFICATION

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

35 Nanking Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).

Homeward Passenger Season—1917.

Local allotments now available all routes.
Early application suggested.

For full details of sailings, railway timings and fares, apply to
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Animals That Wield Lightning

By Garrett P. Servis

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether such creatures as electric eels exist. If they do, what are they, and what waters do they inhabit?

Anybody who doubts the existence of "electric eels" would get a mental, as well as



a physical shock if he should happen to take hold of one of those animals while it was alive especially if he got both hands upon it.

It is true, however, that this wonderful animal is not a member of the eel family. It gets its popular name simply from its resemblance in form to an eel. Its zoological name is *Gymnotus electricus*. Its best known places of residence is in the swamps and marshes of Guiana and Brazil, where it haunts the pools. Ordinarily it is about three feet long but individuals are said to exist having a

length of six or seven feet. So powerful is the electric shock from the animal that it will knock down a man, and kill small animals outright.

The famous philosophical traveller, Humboldt, who wrote the best of all travellers' stories because he studied and explained the things he saw, found that the South American Indians liked electric eels as food, and to capture the dangerous creatures they drove horses into the pools in order that the eels might temporarily exhaust their electric charges in repeated attacks upon the horses. The eels lost their courage with their power, and lurked helplessly about the banks, where they could then be safely harpooned.

Humboldt says that there were localities where the electric eels were so numerous that the courses of roads passing through flooded marshes had to be changed. Even horses were sometimes felled by the shocks. The appearance of a *Gymnotus* is alone enough to impart a shock to sensitive persons, for although only a yard in length its body is as thick as a man's thigh. The electric organs, consisting of modified muscles and nerves, extend the whole length of the body, the rear end being electrically positive and the front end negative, and the current passes from tail to head, through a series of between 200 and 300 superposed "cells" or "plates."

The *Gymnotus* is not the only "electrical" animal, and there is a branch of biological science called "electro-physiology" which deals specially with the electric organs of living creatures. As already intimated these organs are made up of modified

forms of muscle actuated, like ordinary muscles, through the nervous system.

Aside from the underlying mystery of all life action, there is nothing wonderful about the electric organs, for the muscles of any animal exhibit slight electrical disturbance when in the act of contraction, and it seems rather surprising that the ability to impart electric shocks is not more widely distributed through the animal kingdom. There are circumstances in which a man would give much to possess the power of the *Gymnotus*, of the torpedo.

The torpedo, which has lent its name to one of the most fearful of modern weapons of war, belongs to the family of the rays, or skates, found widely distributed around the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, and also in the Mediterranean Sea. It is as powerful as the *Gymnotus*, and its electrical organ, although differing in the details of structure, is essentially the same in kind.

There must be two points of contact

between the torpedo and the object that receives its shock, otherwise the electric circuit will not be completed. But the animal can be depended upon to make an effective contact, for it uses its electrical weapon continually, both for defense and for aggression, stunning its prey before beginning to feed upon it. The shock may be communicated without direct contact with the torpedo through some electrically conducting body. In the torpedo the upper surface of the electric organ is positively charged and the lower, or belly, surface negatively.

There are other electric fishes besides those named, such as the "electrical catfish" found in the river Nile, and the significantly named "cramp-fish," a species of torpedo found on the Atlantic coast, and which, it is said, sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. Of the wonders of creation there is no end!

Matrimonial Fables

By Dorothy Dix

ONCE upon a time a Handsome Youth met a Beautiful Maid, whereupon Cupid got busy with a lot of that old Heart Throb Stuff.

They spent a long, lovely Summer wandering beside the murmuring Sea Hand in Hand, and asking each other: "Oose Ducky Diddle is Oo?" and "Is Oo Puffickly Awfully Sure that if your Birdykins should die Oo would never Smile again?" and other Sentimental Dope of the same well-known and justly Celebrated Kind.

At last, however, they were Married, and when they had returned home from their Bridal Tour, and had combed the rice out of their Hair, the Man desired to Settle Down to the real Business of Life.

"I am Fed up on this Googly Goo



Menu," he said to himself, "and I crave plain Roast Beef Medium for a change. Therefore, although I Love my Wife better than ever and consider that I drew the Blue Ribbon Prize in the Matrimonial Lottery, I shall put the Soft Pedal on the Soft Talk.

"Furthermore, I shall go forth and spend my Time hustling for the Almighty Dollar instead of holding her Hand, for I apprehend that the Acid Test of a Husband's Affection is what he Does for his Wife and not what he Says to her."

With that the Man bestowed a little Peck on his Wife's Cheek instead of spending an hour and a half taking a Lingering Farewell of her, and he Fared Forth to his Office, where he worked like a Slave in order that he might be able to Purchase for her Glad Raiment, and a Twelve Cylinder Automobile.

But when he returned home in the evening, instead of being met with a glad, sweet smile he found his wife in Tears.

"Why these Weeps?" cried the Husband in Alarm.

"Alas," sobbed the Wife, "I weep because you no longer Love me, for you only Kissed me once when we

were to be Parted a Whole Day. Also, Last Evening you looked at some Horrid Papers you had Brought Home with you, instead of Holding my Hand and telling me that I was the Only Woman you have Ever Loved."

"But, my dear," remonstrated the Man, "I Desire to Roost upon the Top Rung of the Ladder in my Profession, and I cannot do that unless I keep Hustling. It would be Charming to do nothing but hold your Lilly White Hand in mine and tell you that you have got Venus basked off of the Map, but if I put in my Time in this Pleasing Manner I should soon find myself in the Down and Out Club, and you would have to take in Boarders to Support me."

"Boo-hoo," sobbed the Wife, "I Perceive that you no longer C-c-c-are for me, and I am going back Home to Mo-o-o-ther to D-d-d-e of a Bro-o-oken Heart-a-art."

"Poor little thing," said the Man to himself, "she surely has got a Bad Attack, but doubtless this Hectic Fever of Affection will wear itself out soon, and we can Settle Down and Talk Together like Rational Human Beings."

So he put aside the Work he had planned to do at Home, and spent a Long and Boring Evening Holding his Wife's Hand and Re-hashing all the Fool Love Talk of his Courting Days, while he inwardly Wondered that she did not Notice that it Lacked Fed and Ginger and was Warmed up for the Occasion.

Nor did the Husband escape with

merely Handing Out large Chunks of Sentimental Guff to his wife when he was at Home. In order to hear his Dear Voice she called him up a dozen times a day over the Telephone and Surprised him with little Visits at his Office.

At last this got upon the Man's Nerves so that he began to Dread to go Home because he knew he would have to turn on the Sloppy Record as soon as he got there, and he came to Hate his Wife because she Interfered with his Career.

"People pity the Husband whose Wife has Ceased to Love him," he said, as he communed with his own Soul, "but, believe me, those who have any Tears to shed should Bestow them upon the Husband whose Wife loves him Too much."

Moral: This fable teaches that while a Woman can make a Whole Meal off of Chocolate Ecstasies, a Man only Relishes a Small Bite of Sweet for Dessert.

TO GRANT JAPAN'S REQUEST

U. S. Expected to Let Armed Steamers Through Panama

Washington, January 4.—It is expected that the United States government will grant the request of the Japanese government that armed steamers be permitted to pass through the Panama Canal.—Nicht Nicht.

THE WAR has not interfered with our shipments of

VARNISHES, PAINTS, DISTEMPER, etc.

We hold LARGER STOCKS than at any time during the past seven years.

PRICES REDUCED, in many cases to below PRE-WAR RATES, owing to high Exchange and greatly increased business.

STOCK LIST may be obtained from:

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD. (LONDON)
SHANGHAI

Manufacturers since 1747.

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—



1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
½ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
38, Nanking Road

ARTISTIC GAS FIRES

Our Gas Fires are a happy combination of the three essentials:—

EFFECTIVE RADIATION.
EFFECTIVE VENTILATION.
EFFECTIVE APPEARANCE.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office,
5 Thibet Road,

Showroom.
29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 17, 1917.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 92½ = Tls. 1.21 @ 72.1 = 1.63
 Mex. Dollars Market rate. 71.6875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch...
 Bar Silver... 1760
 Copper Cash...
 Sovereigns...
 Buying rate, @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.85
 Exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. \$ 8.11
 Peking Bar... Tls. 214
 Native Interest... .06

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 364.
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount... 6%
 3 m-s... 6%
 6 m-s... 6%
 12 m-s... 6%
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s...
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.50
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.65
 Consols... 2

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-5
 Demand... 3-5
 India... (nominal) T.T. 248½
 Paris... Demand 475½
 New York... T.T. 81½
 Demand... 81½
 Hongkong... (nominal) T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 62½
 Batavia... T.T. 198

Banks Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Ctd. 3-6½
 Demand... 3-6½
 London... 4 m-s. Dcy. 3-6½
 Demand... 3-6½
 Paris... 4 m-s. 491
 New York... 4 m-s. 84½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY
 (1 = HK. Tls. 5.21)
 HK. Tls. 1 = France 5.21
 1 = Marks 14.86
 Gold 1 = HK. Tls. 1.10
 HK. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.78
 1 = Rupees 2.38
 1 = Ruble 2.99
 1 = Mex. \$ 11.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Shanghai, January 17, 1917.
Official
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.65
 Gulat Tls. 7.75
 Samangas Tls. 1.05
 Sookoo Tls. 6.10
 Ziangsoo Tls. 6.10
 Pengkalans Tls. 10.25
 Langkats Tls. 22.00
 H. and S. Banks \$600.00

Sharebrokers Association

BUSINESS DONE
 Shanghai, January 17, 1917.
Official
 Samangas Tls. 1.05 cash
Direct
 Ziangsoo Tls. 6.20 cash
 Ziangsoo Tls. 6.20 cash

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton Market Report:
Chinese Cotton.—The market during the past week has been steady to firm more or less in sympathy with fluctuations ruling in America and while business has been restricted, the sentiment remains bullish. Whatever may be the ultimate results of the operations in Mid-Americans, their influence has recently been one of the controlling factors on this market, and it has brought about a moderate revival of speculation on the part of the outside public. In determining the future prices which the balance of the China Crop is likely to bring, such still rests on the prospects in Mid-Americans and a great deal in the way of trade conditions in this country which today shows much signs of improvement and optimism on this point continue as much as variance as ever, though the consensus of opinion is rather more inclined to the bullish side than otherwise. Tone of the market, Steady.
Liverpool.—
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown... 20.95
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal... 8.30
 Price of Mid-American... 10.95
 Price of Mid-American last reported... 11.11
 Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market.—
 Price of Mid-American, May 17.50
 Price of Mid-American, Oct. 16.31
 Tone of market, Quiet.
 Agricultural report, 1,105,000 bales.
Indian Market.—
 March-April shipment
 Broach... 72
 Hinganghat... 70½
 Yostmal... 87½
 P. Benzal... 56
 Akola and Nagpur... 68
 Firm.

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

New York Bullion Report

New York, December 11.—Mr. S. R. Wages reports as follows:—
Gold.
 Gold from Canada on British account has continued to arrive; \$37,000,000 was received in New York and \$14,000,000 in Philadelphia. An additional \$22,000,000 is expected in this movement from Ottawa. More Russian gold is due to arrive within the next fortnight. The outward movement comprises \$4,500,000 to South America, and \$100,000 to Cuba, \$2,000,000 to Japan and \$600,000 to Spain.
 The movement of gold of the District of New York during the week was as under:
 Exports \$3,956,388. Imports \$500,478.
 The reduction of the surplus reserves to \$41,000,000, and the increase in speculative activity almost caused a panic in the money market. Call money rose to 15 per cent on Monday, and time money rates to about 7 per cent. The arrival of gold from Ottawa, and the restriction of business, owing to high rates, besides the assistance rendered by the Federal Reserve Banks in rediscounting paper, helped to ease the situation. Time money came down to about 4½ per cent, and call money to about 4 per cent, at the close of the week. A large part of the American funds held in London is being brought back to this country. The money situation is still uncertain, as the slightest demand may advance the rates once again.
 It is stated that British purchases in the United States will henceforth be financed by Treasury Bills, secured by collateral of neutral, principally South American, securities.
 The London money market, which has been lifeless for a long time, is becoming firm, and has upset the calculations of reduced interest rates.
 The Bank of England lost during the week, £100,000. The Bank of France gained 9,226,000 francs, and the Reichsbank gained 257,000 marks.
 In the early part of the week, Sterling eased; demand being quoted at 4.75%. Cable rates were maintained with the continued operations of Messrs. J. E. Morgan & Company. With the arrival of the gold, and the reduction in the money rates, Sterlings improved slightly, but the tendency was toward weakness.
 France were a lifeless market. Business is very much restricted, and quotations simply followed London.
 Marks touched the lowest level known early in the week; but at the close there was a slight recovery. The weakness was chiefly due to the low rate in Amsterdam, caused by the reluctance of Germany to send the gold to settle the very small transactions that are taking place at present.
 As was expected, Doubles have weakened since the close of last week, and even the arrival of gold has not helped, because of the large Russian credits outstanding. Italians are growing weaker day by day with no chance of improvement. The Scandinavian Exchanges were all firm at the close. Vienna Kronen followed Marks. Pesetas were par.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
 Paid-up Capital £220,890
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
 Secretaries and General Managers,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"
"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"
 to
Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Local Exchange Market
 Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$660 Sa.
Chartered	£2 10s.
Com. Asiatic	Tls. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 4.90 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.
Marine Insurance	
London	\$375 B.
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	\$445.
Yantai	\$257½
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155
Longkong Fire	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 108.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Lochlen	Tls. 35
Mining	
Calpin	Tls. 9.60
Philippine	\$66.
Raub	Tls. 1.
Docks	
Longkong Dock	\$127 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 67 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Longkong Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 B.
Central Land	Tls. 86
Central Stores	\$4½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
2-wo.	Tls. 158½
3-wo.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Anglo-Kong-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 B.
Cung Yik	Tls. 15
Anglo-Kong-mow	Tls. 6½
Anglo-Kong-mow Pref.	Tls. 101
Industries	
Jutler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$127 B.
Green Island	\$11.60 S.
Angkats	Tls. 22 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 16
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Jewelry	\$15 B.
Lease, Crawford	\$90 B.
China	\$30 B.
Watson	\$6½ B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½ B.
Amhurst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.65 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1911	Tls. 1½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Cham Unkited	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Chong	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½ Sa.
Jula Kalumpung	Tls. 20½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 0½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroekwek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Pernak	Tls. 4.85
Pemang	Tls. 1.60
Samangas	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Seekes	Tls. 7.60 Sa.
Senambu	Tls. 1.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Kiehang	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Shang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1½ B.
Sus Mangsila	Tls. 11½
Shal Kalantan	Tls. 12½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.90 B.
Talping	Tls. 3½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 22 B.
Ulob	Tls. 1½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shal Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shal Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
Shal Waterworks	Tls. 265

TRADE BRIEFS

American and Japanese window glass made big sales in Manchuria in the last year. Most of Manchuria's glass was formerly imported from Belgium.
 Spain's sardine industry has yielded \$320,000 a month during the present year.
 Rice husks mixed with tar and subjected to hydraulic pressure to form briquets are being experimented with in Spain as a substitute for coal. Lignite briquets are also being used.
 A large number of pelts are being taken by owners of fox ranches in the Charlotteville district, Prince Edward Island, Canada. About \$30,000,000 is invested in foxes in this vicinity.
 Because of the high price of kerosene and olive oil experiments have been successfully made in Trebizond, Turkey, with an oil which is extracted from filberts. It can be used for cooking and lighting and in the making of soap.
 The Ecuadorian Congress has authorized the installation of an electric lighting plant in the city of Azogues. It will be paid for by a special tax placed on the brandy and rum brought into the city.
 Preserved fish is needed in Spain.
 A railway will be built in Cuba to connect the cities of Pinar del Rio and Vinales, the port of Esperanza. The Government has granted the company owning this road a subsidy of \$9,550 a mile.
 A firm in Argentina is in the market for trench marking machines.
 Cast steel cart wheel bearings are needed in Central America.
 American burlap has replaced that of Scotch manufacture in the Bahamas. This trade is a large one, as burlap is used to wrap machines.
 Since the outbreak of the war many new industries have sprung up in New South Wales, Australia. Leather goods, including all of which were previously imported, are now made in domestic factories.
 Sheet tin for making cans is needed in Spain.
 Ceylon's tin industry prospered in 1915, the exports amounting to 215,622,727 pounds valued at \$39,729,404.
 Japanese interests controlled most of the import trade of Tangshan, China, in 1915. Consul W. R. Peck suggests that the establishment of an American importing and exporting firm would improve trade relations.
 Improvement of the roads in Hayti will increase the demand for American vehicles.
 Dakar, the principal city of Senegal, French West Africa, has become an important coaling port for French, Italian and Norwegian ships. Imports of coal in 1915 amounted to 221,485 tons, of which the United States supplied about one-half.
 The British Government has prohibited the importation of all articles containing gold, silver or platinum.
 There is a market in the Canary Islands for small arms ammunition. This trade is valued at \$20,000 yearly.
 A steel foundry has been started at Santhago, Chile, which uses scrap iron as raw material. The Chilean steel is sold for 20 per cent less than that which is imported.
 Chinaware is in demand throughout Chile. Before the European war most of the kitchenware was imported from Europe, but inquiries have been made recently about American china and enameled goods.
 Condensed milk is needed in Spain.
 West African dealers are in the market for medicines, provisions, stationery and hardware.
 Inquiries have been received from dealers in Sweden about American silks.
 The Department of Agriculture plans to build a plant on the Pacific coast for the production of potash. It will have a capacity of 200 tons of wet kelp daily.
 Greece's first shoe factory is to be opened at Athens this month. American machinery has been installed throughout the plant.
 Shovels, sandpaper, saws and boiler tube cleaners are needed in Central America.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
 Exchange. The London price of Silver at 36d. is 3½ lower than last week, the market, we understand, is quoted steady. Our local rate for T.T. on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 8/6; at the close Market is firm for early and steady forward. Our local stock of silver and bar silver is reported Tls. 24,000,000. The local stock of Mexican dollars is \$20,370,000.

Monkey Castle's Aid In His Bar At Front

Aviator, Once Dancer, Plans To Serve U. S. Drinks, But Not Publicly
 Paris, December 16.—Vernon Castle has opened a private American bar, with the latest New York cocktails and appetizers, at the British front, and he says he is going to teach a monkey he has just bought as a mascot to do his bit as a bartender.
 Castle, once dancer, now is a Lieutenant in the Royal British Flying Corps, and is in Paris to obtain a fast French flying machine. He has just been promoted to operating a single-seater aerodrome on defensive patrol work, after destroying a German machine last week.
 "This is my first vacation since last May," said Castle. "I have been piloting machines for all departments, with photographers, bombers, artillery, fire regulators and everything. Frustrals is the loneliest flight I've made."
 The first clear day Castle says he

BIG CAMPHOR DEMAND

Producers in Japan Can't Fill All Their Orders
 The annual output of camphor in Japan is now 11,000,000 pounds. Of this, 4,000,000 pounds are shipped to the United States and 1,000,000 pounds to Europe. The remainder is used as raw materials or refined in Japan. The annual consumption in Japan amounts to only 600,000 pounds. Of the over 5,000,000 pounds of refined camphor produced in Japan, 2,000,000 pounds are exported to the United States, to Europe, 1,000,000 pounds to India, 1,000,000 pounds to China and the Malay countries, 500,000 pounds. The greater part of the stuff is used in the manufacture of celluloid, toys, automobile and aeroplane accessories and chemicals. The output of camphor is limited and the demand is still far greater than the supply and Japan is unable to accept all the incoming orders.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

Incorporated 1914.
SHARE DEPARTMENT.
We will buy
 100 Anglo-Javas
 100 Kota Bahroes
 200 Consolidated
 300 Chemor
 100 Java Consolidated
 100 Kroewoeks
F. J. RAVEN,
 General Manager,
 38 Kiangs Road Tel. No. 60

COTTON MARKET

London, January 15.—Today's Cotton prices were:—
 Mid-American-Spot... 10.95d.
 January-February... 10.63d.
 May-June... 10.74d.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon India, Europe via Suez	Armand Behic	4.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
S. ports Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Armand Behic	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Java ports	Hakual maru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Wato, Hongkong and Canton	Tamam	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Hongkong and Canton	Armand Behic	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Europe via Suez	Armand Behic	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
River Ports	Kianwah	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta maru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Swakow and Hongkong	Tamam	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama via Kobe	Atsuta maru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Tokyo, Dairen, Manchuria & Europe	Kobe	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, Manchuria via Dairen	Kobe	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama	Kobokumaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nagasaki	Kobokumaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Hankow	Kobokumaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Tomorrow									
Yokohama via Nagasaki	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama	Pensa	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Pensa	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
River Ports	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, Japan & Honolulu	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe	Omimaru	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Yokohama, U.S.A. and Europe									

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,500,000

Head Office:

43 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Klang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.).
Foshing, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Haiphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Menzies, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANSWER: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Foshing, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tientsin.
Illoilo, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 5,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PARMONAR.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendse) Newchwang, Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolayowak, Yokohama.
Dairen, O-A.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Tangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foshing, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. of over \$100, will be received at any time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Bankers:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9759

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 18	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	3.30	New York via Panama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	5.30	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	7.30	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
18	7.30	Vancouver B.C.	Monseiga	Dr.	C. P. O. S.
18	10	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	10	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	17.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	19 A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 18	10.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Aisuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	6.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	3.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
19	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	7.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
19	noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	A.M.	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 18	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Whitcho	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
18	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Takao, Fochow via Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
20	2.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
25	noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hohow	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	1.00	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 18	..	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	Chi.	K.M.A.
19	3.00	Vladivostok	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
19	6.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	..	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	D.L.	Chefoo	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	noon	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 18	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	8.30	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Nagakin	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	M.N.	do	Tschi maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Loenoh	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
23	M.N.	do	Linan	Jap.	N.K.K.
23	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Chinkiang	Jap.	N.K.K.
24	M.N.	Hankow and Swatow	Pengyang maru	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	N.K.K.
24	M.N.	do	do	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 17	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
17	Japan	Omi maru	222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
17	Hankow	Wansung	1746	Chi.	C. S. S. Co.	9 p
17	Vladivostok	Persia	1545	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
17	Hongkong	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
17	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CW
17	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
17	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
17	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 17	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Chefoo	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	Hankow & Swatow	Kaigan	1862	Br.	B. & S.
17	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1670	Br.	B. & S.
17	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
17	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.
17	Japan	Sigami maru	1833	Br.	N. Y. K.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
17	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T	PDW Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1891	8	150	Brotherton
K N	D Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Gavett
K N	D Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
N S	D Dec. 18	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	150	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toha, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Sir. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, January 18 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Sir. Kiangwah, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Sir. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasuki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHIANWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaikan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Shinfuo, January 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtong left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Luonoh left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Talsun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Poochow for Shanghai on Saturday, January 20.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Pengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 15.

The K.M.A. s.s. Fukuchi Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 15.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burdumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 16.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 16.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Monteagle from Shanghai at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 14th instant, arrived at Hongkong at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penna from Vladivostok—Misses Talaeva and Kaprilans, Mr. and Mrs. Diamantidis.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow—Mrs. Maria, Mrs. Gercke, Mrs. Raiter, Rev. and Mrs. Goodchild, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Rev. Bruloux, Mrs. McWille and Fowler.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow—Mr. Thompson.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo—Mr. Fernigan.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ninghsiao from Ningpo—Miss Vunewity and child and Miss A. F. Ufford.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru from Hongkong—Miss A. Lewis, Mr. J. W. A. John, Mr. F. E. W. Taylor, Mrs. F. T. Kent, Mr. S. Poynt, Miss M. K. John, Mr. and Mrs. Whitby and child, Mrs. M. Toot, Mr. and Mrs. Hyves and 3 children, Mr. G. E. Gargard, Mr. D. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Lavington and 2 children, Mr. C. Ross and Mr. W. C. Dodds.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the M.M. Jetty at 6 and 10 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Jan 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Am.	Am. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 11	Hankow	Burdumbeet	3136	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 8	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Am. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	SEA
Jan 10	Swatow	Kiang	1127	Br.	S. M. & Co.	10 p
Dec 27	Hankow	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Ghentmar	4896	Br.	Glen Line	CMW
Jan 13	Hankow	Banpang	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Jan 13	Fochow	Haeun	1589	Chi.	OMI S.S. Co.	KLW
Jan 16	Hankow	Hazel Dollar	226	Br.	R. Dollar	6
Jan 16	Hankow	Kongie	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo	Int. D
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangsh	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Jan 15	Japan	Kumano maru	2147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Jan 15	Japan	Kiangwah	1532	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Jan 16	Dainy	Koboku maru	628	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	306	Br.	J.M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NLB 1
July 16	Hankow	Melise	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co.	SOHW
Jan 13	San Francisco	Maricopa	4234	Dut.	A. T. Co.	APOLW
Jan 15	Japan	Nagasaki maru	878	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phenilus	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 9	Hankow	Sibians	1840	Ger.	H. A. L. & Co.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Am.	Am. Lloyd	BIT
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	3889	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VII
Jan 12	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 15	Hongkong	Shantung	1368	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 16	Swatow	Tesnarab	927	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 10	Hankow	Tillwong	474	Dut.	H. G. T. Co.	CKPW
Jan 12	Japan	Tow maru	1847	Jap.	M. B. K.	KLYW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
Jan 16	Swatow	Wenchow	460	Br.	B. & S.	8
Jan 15	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information on freight and passage, apply to the Agents:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screw, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 474.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Eastern Approach to Chefoo Harbour.

Kungtungao Spit Spar Buoy carried away by Ice.

Notice is hereby given that the Kungtungao Spit Spar Buoy, Eastern Approach to Chefoo Harbour, has been carried away by ice.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 17th January, 1917.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

NOTICE

THE firm known as ABRAHAM, KATZ & CO. is, as from December 27th, 1916, under the complete control and sole management of the undersigned, a Russian subject, who assumes all responsibility, etc., after this date.

(Sgd.) M. G. Greenberg,

12393 J 17

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

Precautionary Injections

Apply to:

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. S. NAKANISHI,

YA 4 Barchet Road.

Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.

Telephone 611 11704

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,

H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for Netherlands.

H. KNIPPING,

Consul-General for Germany.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for U. S. of America.

G. DE BLANCK,

Consul-General for Cuba.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGENSEN,

Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR,

Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once did
box with a tame kangaroo—

"The beast was quite
good and showed Bill
a few."

But Bill stalled or
timed, being quite out
of breath.

"neaked some" Upper
Crust." eye and the
beast met his death.

"UPPER CRUST"
IS FAMOUS AS A
BRALER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



TO HOTELS, HOSPITALS, ETC. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

2000 yds. Tabling
300 doz. Serviettes
3000 yds. Sheetings
100 doz. Bed sheets
100 .. Pillow Slips
3000 yds. Curtain Muslin
2000 .. Huck Towelling
200 Bedspreads
1500 pieces Fancy Napery

In smaller quantities, if necessary

Special Wholesale Prices

H. G. HILL & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants

129 North Soochow Road

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, January 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

MR. J. HUSTON EDGAR, F.R.G.S.

on

"The Country and Some Customs of the Man Tsu of West China."

The Meeting is open to the public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

12421

The Geographical

and

Topographical Society

OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING

with ILLUSTRATED INDEX

(Guide Book) and THE NEW

MAP OF CHIHLE PROVINCE

which will be included.

2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER,

WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,

which will be used in connection

with a Block Book of individual

wharf and godown plans, published

in conjunction with this work.

3. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON

with ILLUSTRATED INDEX

(Guide Book) and THE NEW

MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.

4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA

scale ONE INCH TO A MILE,

compiled especially with the

support of the members (Honorary)

of the above Society.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE

FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen

19 Nanking Road.

Phone 3272

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

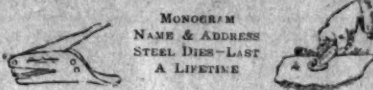
When you think of

EXPANDING YOUR BUSINESS,

Think of WIDLER & COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring and Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). (CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES) a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"

by

MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from

Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War"

and "Work," the identity of his ideals

with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord

Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide

for disabled Officers and Men who

have suffered in the service of their

Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock

Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai

Volunteers).

Tickets, \$2.00 each, to be obtained

from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel,

and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.

No Collections.

12328

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauthman begs to announce

the opening of her most up-to-date

dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road,

where she will undertake all kinds of

dental work. Reasonable terms and

satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.

12381

The Sparkis Aerated

Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares

Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this

Company, standing in the name of

Wong Park-sang (黃柏生)

of Shanghai, has been lost, and if

at the expiration of a fortnight

from the date hereof the above

document be not forthcoming,

another Certificate for the said

shares will be issued by the Com-

pany and thereafter no other will

be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,

General Managers.

NOTICE

OUR Store will be closed for the

Chinese New Year Holidays from

Monday, the 22nd inst., to Friday,

the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

Madame Linoff will be absent from

the 20th to the 29th, both days

inclusive.

MAISON DE MODES.

3a and 4a Broadway.

12406 12329

SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI- HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

China New Year Holiday
Arrangements

On Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, China New Year Day, the train service will be entirely suspended with the exception of the under-mentioned trains:—

S.N.R. Two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 7.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. respectively. Two night express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking, both at 11.90 p.m.

S.H.N.R. Two express trains leaving Shanghai North and Zeh Kou, at 2.00 and 2.15 p.m. respectively. Kiangshoo Branch Line. Two local trains leaving Kon Zeh Chiao and Hangchow at 2.05 and 6.50 p.m.

From Friday, the 19th until Monday, the 29th of January, 1917, inclusive, Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as follows:—

S.N.R. 1st and 2nd class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wuhai, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking, and vice versa.

S.H.N.R. 1st, 2nd and 3rd class between Shanghai North, Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashi, Yeh Zeh, Chang An, Kon Zeh Chiao and Hangchow.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the above-mentioned stations on either line.

By order,

The Traffic Manager.

January 16, 1917. 12433

NOTICE

AN employee, named Zee Ching-lai (徐慶利), of our firm, has absconded with a bank draft, No. 20334, for Taels 420, due on 25th day of 12th moon, issued by Yuen Sing Bank (元生莊), collected from Cheng Fu-chong (陳復昌). The public are hereby warned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void and payment stopped at the said bank.

Zai Dai Lumber Firm.

瑞大木號

12432

S. V. "FEARLESS"

MERCHANTS and others will take notice that the Captain and Owners and Agents of the above vessel accept no responsibility for debts incurred by the members of the crew thereof, and any credit extended them is at the risk of the parties giving same.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT

LUMBER CO., LD.,

Agents.

12426

Notice to Consignees

M/S "BAYARD"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Morton & Reeves, on Friday, Jan. 19th, at 9.30 a.m., at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Charterers.

12420

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

14th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Tiffin intervals after 3rd Race

each day. 1st Saddling

Bell after Tiffin at

1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: \$1.00 per day

and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffin: Tiffin will be served by

Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tze-shan

after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.